

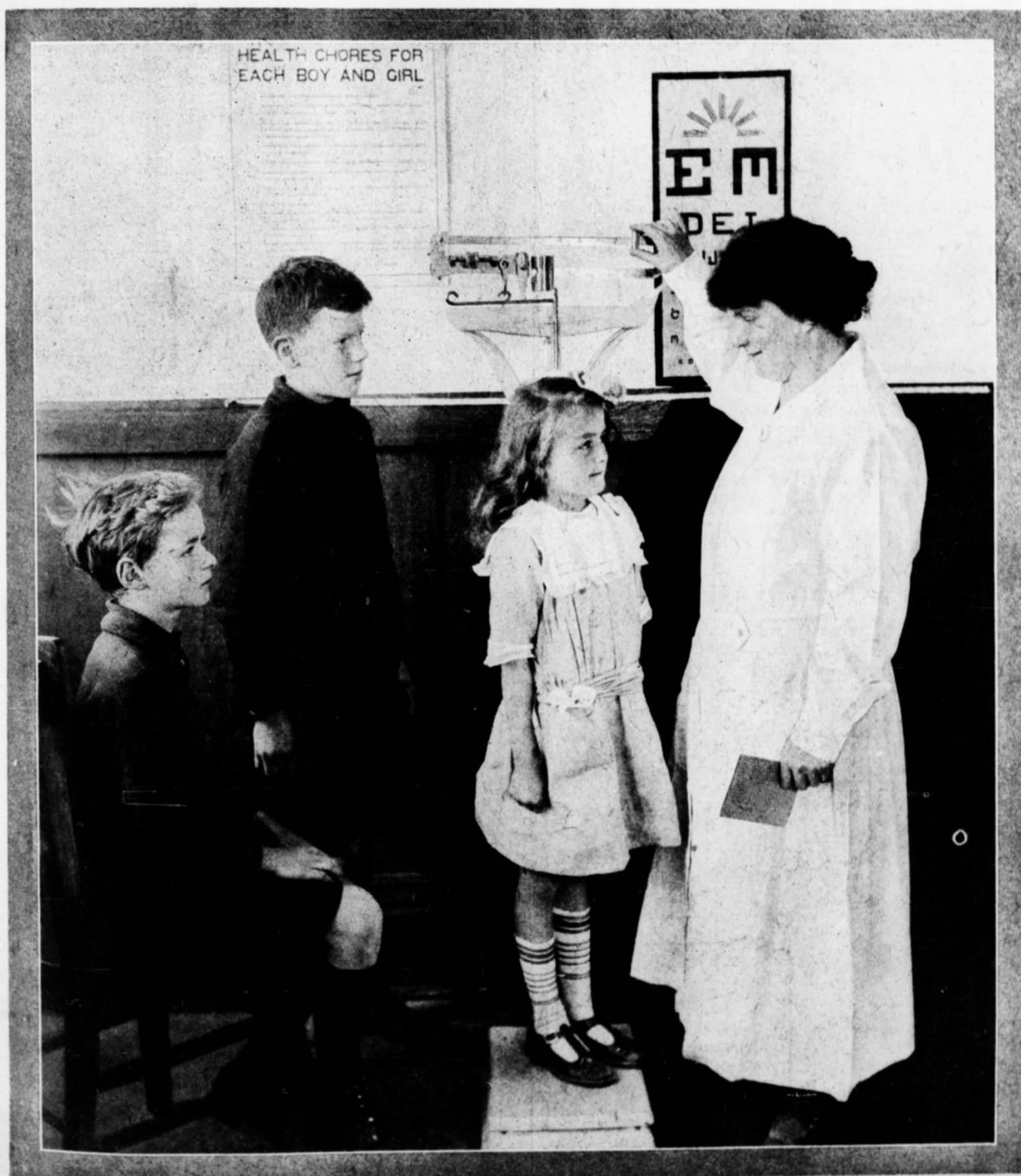
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

August 13, 1924

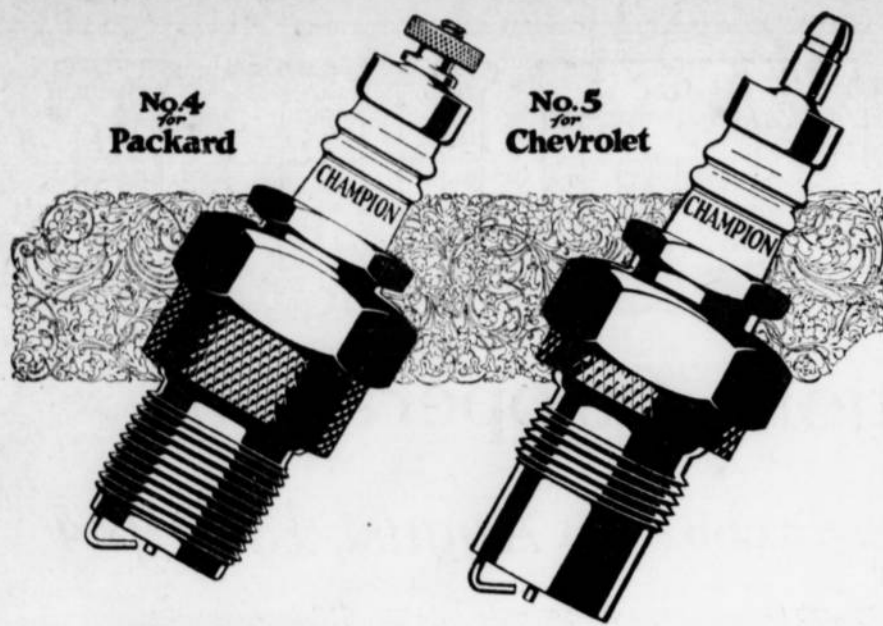


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Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Alberta Pool Annual Meeting

Pool Sells 34,000,000 Bushels of Wheat at an Average Price of \$1.03 per Bushel Basis Fort William—Membership Now Stands at 29,440

Guide Special Correspondence

CALGARY, August 7.—Expressing the utmost confidence in and high appreciation of the services rendered by the Board of Trustees who have carried out the first year's operations of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, with success exceeding the anticipations of the members, the first annual meeting of the pool, which concluded its sittings in Calgary here today, re-elected all of the trustees for another term. During the three days' sittings, detailed reports on the operations of the pool were presented, and a very thorough discussion took place on all pool matters, while steps were taken to strengthen the local pool organizations throughout the province by the creation of sub-divisions of the existing seven districts. The delegates expressed complete approval of the steps which have been taken toward the creation

of a common selling agency for the pools of the three provinces.

Average Price \$1.03

The Alberta pool began to take delivery of wheat from its members on October 29, 1923. Members having been advised to sell their grain through the usual channels up to that date. Deliveries for the 1923 pool were received up to July 15, 1924, all wheat received after that date going into the pool of the forthcoming crop. The report of the Board of Directors showed that upwards of 34,000,000 bushels of wheat were sold for the members during the period at an average price of approximately \$1.03 per bushel, basis Fort William, and that after deducting less than half a cent covering all costs of administration and making adjustments for the lower grades, on which the average selling price proved better than the original spread set by the pool, there was left 101.66 cents per bushel as the net selling price. Of this, \$1.01 per bushel, basis No. 1, Fort William, represents the total payment to the members. The balance is being kept in commercial reserve.

Directors Re-elected

The directors of the Alberta pool for 1924-5, are as follows: H. W. Wood, Red Deer, wheat pool district; O. L. McPherson, Claresholm; R. N. Mengles, North Calgary; Ben S. Plumer, South Calgary; C. C. Jensen, Lethbridge; Lew Hutchinson, Camrose; W. J. Jackman, Edmonton. H. W. Wood was re-elected chairman of the pool at a meeting of the directors following the annual meeting.

Pool Has 29,440 Members

The directors report showed that local wheat pool organizations had been strongly urged upon the membership from the beginning, and that in consequence a large number of these associations had been formed, and had proved of great benefit to the members, serving to transmit the views of members to the board, to supply members with information and deal promptly with any reports of elevator trouble and contract breaking. The annual meeting decided to carry local responsibility a step farther, and adopted a resolution instructing the trustees to make definite sub-divisions ten in number, in each of the seven main districts of the pool and to provide for a measure of direct sub-district responsibility.

The report on the drive held this spring showed that each director had been directly responsible for his own district, and that a considerable increase in membership was obtained by this means. There are now 29,440 members of the Alberta pool.

The directors stated that the special act of incorporation introduced by the Alberta government, and passed at the last session was of considerably greater scope than the old, the new legislation proving satisfactory to the pool. The opinion was expressed that more satisfactory agreements with the elevator companies will be obtained this year than were obtainable in 1923. In the selling policy it had been decided to pursue a course that was absolutely safe and sound rather than to aim for spectacular results of the sort that might involve heavy risks. In addition to sales through the usual legitimate channels



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba



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13

there had been sales direct to mills in Canada and Europe.

The board discussed at length the conferences which had been held with the Saskatchewan and Manitoba organizations, whose progress had been watched with great satisfaction.

Cost of Securing Members

During the first day, Chairman H. W. Wood, addressed the meeting at some length on the work of the past year, discussing the question of elevator policy in detail. O. L. McPherson, acted as chairman of the meeting after the opening sitting. Considerable discussion took place on the cost of obtaining new members of the pool, and President Wood was asked to present a statement on this subject. The cost was considerably lower in Alberta than in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, it was stated, as canvassers in the last named provinces had been paid for their work, while in Alberta the volunteers who were responsible for the drive did their work without payment. It was stated that the matter of a drive for members this fall would be taken up by the board after the annual meeting.

A lengthy discussion took place on the matter of elevator policy on the second day of the meeting. Much information was given to the delegates on the action taken by the board at its meetings during the past year. At the conclusion of the discussion, which was conducted with great deliberation, the delegates decided by an almost unanimous vote to leave to the absolute discretion of the trustees the settlement of this question of business policy, the general opinion being that the actual merchandising of wheat is the immediate task in hand.

A resolution was adopted urging the wheat pool trustees to render all assistance possible to the various pool organizations now springing into being, such as the proposed livestock and dairy pools, and egg and poultry pools. The Co-operative Marketing Committee of the U.F.A. in a conference with various associations which have been exploring the possibility of the creation of these new pools, and with the U.F.A. government at Edmonton, has been actively promoting plans for co-operative marketing of other products of the farm during the present year.

Various changes of a minor character were made in the by-laws of the wheat pool.

Home Bank Depositors

The National Committee, acting on behalf of the depositors in the Home Bank, has issued the following statement:

"While the Home Bank depositors have not, as yet, received any compensation from the government, the National Committee, acting on their behalf, is confident that some payment will be made by the government at the next session of parliament. The National Committee shares with the depositors generally, a sense of disappointment that the government did not see fit to make a payment to the depositors before the close of the recent session of parliament. Nevertheless, the committee is of the opinion that a great victory for the depositors has been gained, and the ultimate reimbursement of the depositors, they think, is assured.

"The committee points out that the four important points gained are as follows:

"1. A favorable report from the Royal Commission conducted by Chief Justice McKeown, substantiating the case made out by the depositors in their claim for reimbursement.

"2. A report from the Banking and Commerce Committee of parliament, carried by 27 votes to 11, recognizing the 'moral claim in equity' of the depositors 'for compensation by the country.'

"3. A unanimous vote by parliament, adopting the report of the Banking and Commerce Committee.

"4. Statement by the prime minister of Canada, on behalf of the government, that announcement will be made at the opening of next session of parliament, as to what action the government will take in view of the unanimous adoption by the House of the Banking and Commerce Committee's report.

"The liquidators have pointed out

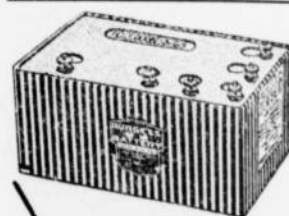
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that it is improbable that the assets of the bank will realize more than a total of 35 cents on the dollar, or 10 per cent. more than has already been paid to the depositors, and even that amount is not at all certain."

Helped by Progressives

The western representatives of the depositors of the National Committee are G. G. Henderson, Fernie, B.C.; H. Higginbotham, Calgary, and A. G. Browning, late deputy attorney-general for Alberta; W. G. Ross, Moose Jaw, and Arthur English, Winnipeg.

Mr. Higginbotham, who was engaged at Ottawa on behalf of the depositors during a great part of the recent session of parliament, writes:

"The Home Bank depositors owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Progressive members at Ottawa, who almost unanimously have supported the depositors in their claim for reimbursement. The Progressives were very active on behalf of the depositors in keeping the matter before parliament and the Banking and Commerce Committee. The favorable report secured from the Banking and Commerce Committee was a most important step in advancing the claim of the depositors to its present position where it is felt that reimbursement can be confidently looked forward to at an early date."

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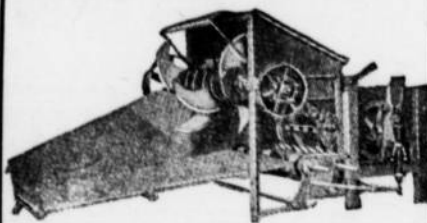
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WINNIPEG

CALGARY

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 13, 1924

Fuss and Feathers

A rumpus has been created at Ottawa because the government, at the ceremonies attending the prorogation of parliament, gave the governor-general an escort of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police instead of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, the "crack cavalry unit" of the capital. It is said that the people noted the change with a gasp of astonishment, and learned with dismay that it had been done in the interests of economy. It also transpires that this "crack cavalry unit" was formed 50 years ago for the express purpose of providing escorts for His Excellency the Governor-General and visiting dignitaries of the rank commanding such spectacular hospitality, and, consequently, according to a veracious newspaper correspondent, "a hornets nest has been stirred up," and steps are being taken "to see that it does not occur again." The indignation has been augmented by the knowledge that the officers of this "crack cavalry unit" were prepared to pay out of their own pockets all the expenses of the honor of appearing as the escort of His Excellency.

To Ottawa, punctilious—with emphasis on the first syllable—in matters of this kind, the substitution of an escort of Canadian police for a "crack cavalry unit" specially created for the purpose, is doubtless a most serious affair, an inexcusable, almost horrifying, breach of state etiquette, and one demanding nothing short of the impeachment of the ministers responsible for such bad taste and disregard of sacred convention. Why, it could only mean that the ministers were determined to give the "crack cavalry unit" no opportunity whatever to cut a shine in the public eye, and justify its existence! The rest of the country will lose no sleep over it, in fact would not be in the least dismayed if the whole rigmarole at the opening and closing of parliament, with its fuss and feathers, were dispensed with. Anyway, if Ottawa is so dangerous that the governor-general must have an escort, cannot the Royal Canadian Mounted Police perform the service as well as any "crack cavalry unit?" Or is this supposed to be the prerogative and monopoly of the Army?

The New Concert of Europe

Although the Dawes report had been accepted in principle by every government concerned, it took the inter-allied conference of seven powers two weeks to get the principles into working shape, and, apparently, it was the bankers, without whose co-operation the recommendations of the report could not be made effective, who brought the politicians into line. Because of the part the financiers are playing in this big effort to get Europe on to its feet, Leon Trotsky, Soviet war minister, warns Europe of American capitalistic imperialism, which, he says, is making for the greatest catastrophe in history. As the American "capitalists" have taken part in this effort only after the most urgent and earnest pleading on the part of European interests, and because it has been represented to them that without their aid, economic restoration is well-nigh impossible, the sinister imperialistic designs are somewhat difficult to discover.

In any case what the financial experts insisted upon at the conference happens to be particularly sane and sound; they positively refused to find the \$200,000,000 required to help Germany if the investment was to be

jeopardized by nationalistic politics. They wanted no more Ruhr adventures or punitive measures against Germany on the basis of a lone hand. Accordingly, while the reparations commission may declare Germany in default with regard to reparation payments, and may make recommendations with respect to action to be taken in such circumstances, if the vote is not unanimous, any member of the commission may appeal to an arbitral commission composed of three impartial and independent persons, whose decision shall be final. Moreover, a citizen of the United States is to be appointed to the reparations commission by the commission, if it can reach unanimous agreement; otherwise he is to be appointed by the president of the world court, and the chairman of the arbitral commission must be an American.

Having thus settled the difficult question of sanctions, the conference invited representatives of the German government, and last week the inter-allied conference became the new concert of Europe, with the addition of representatives of the United States and Japan. For the first time since the war representatives of the German government sat in a round table conference for the settlement of what is after all much more than a purely European question.

Upon the rising of the inter-allied conference Premier MacDonald, it is reported, shook hands heartily with Premier Herriot, and exclaimed: "Now, we are all agreed, Satan alone can separate us." Chancellor Marx, of Germany, declares that the fate of Europe and Germany depends on the success of the conference, and the German delegates are determined to help get the Dawes scheme into effect. In such an atmosphere there should be little difficulty in coming to mutual agreement. The conference began almost on the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the war, and its early proceedings have been extremely cordial; it is to be hoped it marks the beginning of the real things for which the war was fought by the Allies.

Trade With Germany

Some Canadian trade and financial journals are getting worked up over the increasing competition from German manufacturers in the Canadian market, and it has been seriously proposed that specially high duties should be imposed on German imports with the design of encouraging imports from the countries that were allies in the war.

It was to be expected that the restoration of industry in Germany would be followed by efforts to recover the pre-war markets of the country, and it is probably quite true that the competition is keen. It is not likely, however, to be any keener than it was before the war; many of the arguments against trade with Germany have a pre-war flavor, and in any case those who are using them are not in favor of any more buying from outsiders than is absolutely necessary. It is not improbable that the renewed trading with Germany and with other European countries which are beginning to show commercial activity, is a factor in the rise in the price of wheat, and if it is, then the country can stand a lot of it. For all German goods or any other goods coming into this country, goods of some kind must go out to pay for them, and at the present time the demand is for foodstuffs. If the imports are restricted the demand for Canadian produce will fall away, and Western Canada, at

least, cannot afford to see any diminution of the foreign demand for what she produces.

There is another side to this question which needs to be looked at squarely. Canada is a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles, and she is interested directly in the question of reparations for she participates in them. No matter what the amount fixed for Germany to pay it cannot be paid except by Germany exporting more goods than she imports. She can only pay, outside of payments in kind which are restricted, by means of bills of exchange, and she can only get bills of exchange, normally, by creating credits abroad, that is by selling more than she buys. Export, therefore, is the indispensable condition of the paying of reparations. If then, the nations are going to put obstacles in the way of Germany exporting, how can they expect her to pay reparations? It would be like putting a man into gaol for a debt he can only pay by working; a person may get some kind of personal satisfaction out of such proceeding, but he will never get the debt paid. Germany can only pay her debts by working and producing the wealth by which to pay them; if her production of wealth is objectionable to the rest of the world, then it is unreasonable to ask her to pay. That is the great reparations dilemma, and so far no protectionist who wants to bar German imports has ventured to suggest that Germany's debt for reparations should be wiped out.

A Necessary Reform

The alternative vote was one of the measures passed up by the government at the recent session of parliament, despite the efforts of the Progressives to induce the government to put it through. It has been promised for the next session, and no doubt the promise is sincere for the Liberal party stands to gain by such an electoral reform, but this is one of those cases where a measure on the statute books is worth a load of promises.

An illustration of this is afforded in the fate of a bill in the British House of Commons providing for proportional representation. The bill was introduced last May by a Liberal member, and although the bill was supported almost solidly by the Liberals, the Labor party split badly, and with the Conservatives almost solid against it, the bill was defeated by 240 votes against 146. The Labor split has led to much comment, because Labor stood for proportional representation before it became a strong political power, and labor conferences adopted resolutions in favor of proportional representation in the face of opposition from prominent Labor leaders. In 1918 the Labor party in annual conference declared by formal resolution that "no lasting settlement of the question of political reform can be reached without the adoption" of a system which would ensure the proportionate representation of minorities. Since then Labor has won a large number of seats on a minority of votes, and, apparently, the ardor of elected representatives for proportional representation has cooled. That is the only explanation of the Labor vote on the bill introduced last May: 90 Labor members voted against it and 28 in favor, while 107 Liberals voted for it and only one against. Had the Labor members voted in accordance with the resolution of 1918 and with the Liberals, the measure would have passed easily, but 90 Labor members with

their eyes on minority constituencies, and fearful of Liberal gains through proportional representation, forsook their principles and voted for the retention of an electoral system which they have admitted gives an unfair representation in parliament.

That is the danger in delaying reforms of this kind. Today, Progressives and Liberals in Canada are in favor of a better electoral system than the present; a change in the political situation might make party interests of more importance than principle, and leave the Progressives unable to get the necessary measure of electoral reform through the House of Commons. They should, therefore, insist that the promised measure for the alternative vote is introduced early in the next session, and passed while the circumstances are favorable for the passing.

What the Senate is For

Canada's need for the Senate is particularly great at the present time, declares the Toronto Mail and Empire. And why? Because the government has "made an iniquitous dicker with the Progressive Free Traders," and thus "dealt an injurious blow to Canadian industries." If this is going to continue public opinion will "rally to the one centre of saving legislation, the Senate of Canada."

Put into plain words this means that the public opinion represented by the Progressives and the progressive Liberals in parliament, has to be squelched by the irresponsible Senate. The measures complained of by the Mail and Empire were passed by a majority of parliament, a majority which owes its existence to a public opinion which was favorable to the platforms upon which that majority appealed to the people. The measures, therefore, were demanded by a majority of the people of this country.

The majority in the Senate owes its ex-

istence to the party which received a minority of votes in the country, and which, therefore, does not represent the dominant opinion of the electors. The Mail and Empire calls upon that Senate majority to block what the majority of the people want. It would make the popular chamber, the representative chamber, impotent; the privileged chamber, the unrepresentative chamber, the chamber over which the people have no control, it would make the judge of what laws should be and what should not be passed. In a word, it would transform the Canadian democratic government into an irresponsible oligarchy.

It is well to have this Conservative view of the functions of the Senate; to have it plainly stated that the Senate exists to thwart the will of the people when that will interferes with the privileged interests. It helps to make the issue clear in the coming fight for Senate reform.

Editorial Notes

The report of the Department of National Defence regrets that "no equipment is available for training in chemical warfare (use of gas) either offensive or defensive." The people of Canada would rather see the money which the department would like for such work, spent in supporting the principles accepted in the Washington treaty, one of which is that poisonous gas shall not be used in warfare. There is a vast amount of research into poisonous gases going on despite the prohibition, and some nation should lead the way in a protest against the violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty.

The Irish Free State, like other states, is concerned about the condition of agriculture, and it appointed a commission to look into the matter. The commission has reported, and its report in a nutshell is that the only thing that will make agriculture

prosperous is co-operation and more co-operation. That conclusion has been reached by every state enquiry into agricultural conditions during the last three years.

J. T. McCall, a prominent business man of Montreal, contributes to the Montreal Gazette, an article entitled Free Trade or Protection. It is a business man's point of view, expressed moderately and temperately, and is highly praised in the editorial columns of the paper. For the western farmer the significance of this Montreal business viewpoint is that it recognizes that protection must be paid for by somebody. Manufacturing, Mr. McCall states, must be built up and "in this immense country of ours it is almost impossible to do anything special to help one part of the Dominion that has not to be paid for by the other parts . . . So the question has to be viewed not altogether from the economic standpoint." In other words the interests that cannot be protected pay for the protection enjoyed by others, and they ought to pay because the question is not entirely one of economics. In plain words it is one of special privilege.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce says: "Our own belief is that those, under whose leadership Liberalism is deserting the old fiscal paths, and is treading in strange and devious fiscal ways, are going to wreck the Liberal party unless they make haste to retrace their recent steps." This is a paper of which Hon. W. S. Fielding was at one time editor. Its Liberalism is positively indistinguishable from the Conservatism of, say, Mr. Meighen, and what it has to say about the tariff amounts to a declaration that the Liberals, when in opposition, have always tried to fool the people on the tariff issue, and they were perfectly right in doing so.



The New Concert of Europe

New Schools for Old

A Review of Book by Evelyn Dewey, Which Describes the Re-Creation of a Rural Community Through Its School---By Amy J. Roe

A TEACHER who would leave a well-paid position on a city Normal school to teach a little one-roomed rural school, situated in the centre of a district noted for its lack of progress, and bind herself by contract to remain there at least three years at the salary paid by such a school, must have faith in herself, her ideas and her ability. She must have a strong belief that good work will be recognized and appreciated by others.

If a writer of fiction were to attempt to tell such a story, most of his readers would assume the attitude of the doubters and antagonists of Porter school district, and declare that "such things simply aren't done today."

Evelyn Dewey, daughter of Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, is a writer of fact, not fiction, and in her book, *New Schools for Old*, she does not confine herself to the limits set by the possible lack of imagination of her readers, but tells a story of the revitalization of a rural community through its one-roomed school and its teacher.

The story has to do with Porter School, situated in the northern part of Missouri, in a district that lies next to the city of Kirksville, and is nearly swallowed up by its larger neighbor. Those familiar with such districts know that their problems can be more difficult of solution than a rural district at some distance from a large centre. A few years ago there was nothing to distinguish Porter School from hundreds of other one-roomed schools throughout the state. Today, the school is a model not only for the whole state, but for teachers all over the country. It is a model in the true sense of the word, writes Miss Dewey, for what has been accomplished has been done without any greater material resources than are at the disposal of any school district.

Porter, As It Was

Through indifference, lack of interest, conditions had come to a nearly hopeless state. The school, built 20 years before the new teacher came, had cost about \$600 when finished. The building itself was of the oblong, box-car type, so common in Western Canada a few years ago, and seen often even today. Up to 1912 it had been left just as it was finished. There was no basement, no foundation, the clapboarding was off in many places, the paint had peeled off in many spots, half the shutters were down, the well was only half covered, and the out-buildings were in dreadful shape. Inside, things were no better, many lights were broken, the blackboards were too high for the little children, there were no pictures, no books, and a huge stove in the middle of the room made much dirt and only half heated the room. The school was located in the very centre of the district, and on the most unattractive site in the district, which had been selected so that no portion of the district might have any advantage in distance over any other portion. There was not a tree in the yard. The school was situated near a railway and on the main state road, was frequently infested with tramps. Such is the picture of Porter School! Surely a disheartening one.

The district comprises nine square miles of fertile land which was worth around \$100 an acre. The farms ranged from 40 to 800 acres in size. There were 30 families, some of them tenant farmers, and there were 56 children, although the enrollment was 23 there was only an average attendance of 13, and had dwindled as low as 7.

The neglect that was shown in the school premises was also visible in the attitude of the community towards the school. No parent sent his children to Porter School if he could make other arrangements. Lack of interest, trouble over the school, and neighborhood hard feeling, was becoming a tradition. Ratepayers did not interest themselves in the school. Few attended school meetings, sometimes too few to elect a new board. The school was given a low rating in the county, and it was thought to be a hopeless place to look for improvements. The district raised only about \$300 or \$400 a year for school purposes. The salary paid to teachers varied from \$25 to \$50 per month, and often the basis of selection was the minimum salary demanded. There was a new teacher every term, never the same teacher for more than five consecutive months.

The Saving Element

A situation, be it ever so bad, has usually some saving element. There were two families who had grown up in the neighborhood who had enough local pride and influence to fight the situation. They did not want to send their children away from home to receive a proper education. They worked hard to make the school better. They served on the school board, "boarded" the teacher, contributed extra supplies, transported their own and neighboring children to school.

Previous to 1912, Mrs. Marie Turner Harvey, a teacher in the Normal School in the city of Kirksville, was in charge of the model one-room school in connection with that institution. Some of her pupils came from Porter. She knew something of the social and financial backsliding of the district and school. She had grown up in the country, taught in rural schools, understood the conditions teachers had to face, and appreciated the apathy, social stagnation and indifference which may sometimes hold a rural community in deadening grip. She was dissatisfied with her work of teaching a model school under ideal conditions. She was determined to have a school that would be a demonstration of the possibilities of education in a one-roomed rural school, with country taxes and country salaries.

Secured New Teacher

Mrs. Harvey got acquainted with the parents of Porter School district. Some of the most progressive of the leaders in that community, who, "believed that the country offers advantages never to be found in the city; that

farming is an interesting profession, giving scope to ambition and demanding skill and intelligence," suggested that Mrs. Harvey be asked to teach their school. In 1912 the Porter School Board extended the invitation to her. They promised her a free hand to develop the school, and agreed that she needed at least three years to demonstrate the practicability of her idea of a socialized rural school. Mrs. Harvey accepted the invitation on two conditions; the active co-operation of the families who had worked for a better school and that she could have a house of her own for a home the year round.

As a resident of the community, with an idea of staying some time, she felt she would be as much a part of the community as anyone else living in it. An old house which was empty and about to be torn down was repaired and made into a teacher's residence. She came to Porter at a salary of \$50 a month.

Shortly after school started the new term's work the school board called a mass meeting in the school for the patrons to hear the new teacher tell what she hoped to accomplish. Mrs. Harvey spoke of her ideas of what constituted education. She impressed upon them the fact that the schoolroom must be comfortable, clean and sightly. She discouraged plans for a new building as she believed that consolidation would some day be brought into operation in Porter district, and she considered that a demonstration which started out by demanding a new school would lose much of its value. As the school board had contemplated digging a cyclone cellar, she suggested that they dig a good cellar and move the school over it. The men were to contribute the work in the hours they could spare from the farm, and there would be enough money for materials, heating and plumbing systems, repair of the roof and decoration.

Most of the community responded willingly, and one of the important lessons which the people of Porter learned was the pride and pleasure they could get out of planning and working together for the good of their school. Of course, there were doubters and active opponents to improvements, there always are when it comes to school matters. Some prophesied failure, others dubbed the new teacher's plans as "crazy, new-fangled notions." Some suspected "a nigger in the woodpile"; a few busy obstructionists went so far as to get up a petition to have the new improve-

ments stopped. This very opposition served to bring the workers closer together and to strengthen their determination to complete the work. The yard was graded, a cement basement built, a furnace and water system installed, the roof was shingled and the building painted and papered. The blackboards were lowered, adjustable window shades furnished, toilets rebuilt, and a telephone installed in the school. When the work was finished it was completely paid for by money raised by subscription and from school funds.

So, in one summer, Porter, through the inspiration of a teacher and the co-operative efforts of its people, succeeded in bringing about a complete material re-organization of its school.

The yard was kept tidy, and gradually play equipment, volley ball, basket ball, parallel bars, were contributed. Janitor service was secured by hiring one of the older boys attending school to regulate the furnace, sweep the floors and dust. By very careful buying Mrs. Harvey amassed a stock of school supplies, among which were a sink and a drain. The basement now boasts a coal-oil stove, a kitchen table and a cupboard of dishes donated by the Farm Women's Club.

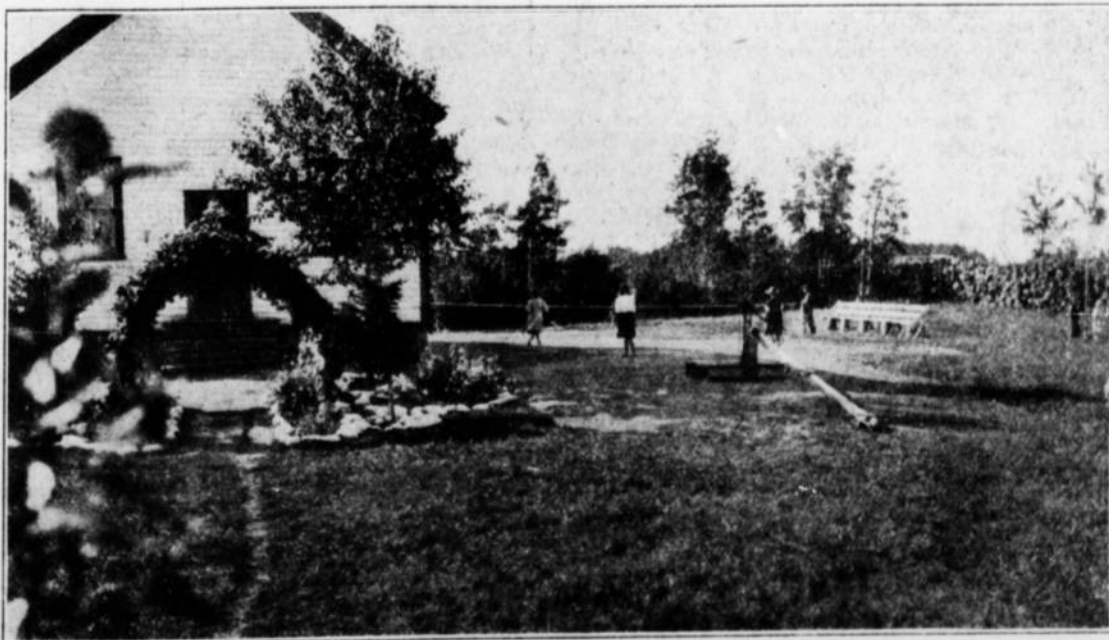
Social Life Changed

The organization and improvement of the school plant was only a small part of Mrs. Harvey's work at Porter, but it was a very important part and formed a strong foundation for many other good things.

Mrs. Harvey was a leader in the true sense of the word, but hers was a "leadership that merely points the way, not one that expects a blind following." She did not come to Porter with a ready-made program. Even after she saw the kind of a centre she wanted, she did not try to accomplish it at one stroke. She let it gradually grow as the people themselves became conscious of the new possibilities. What was accomplished could not possibly have been achieved without the hearty co-operation and the work of the people of Porter district.

Mrs. Harvey believed that a school-house is a community investment, and that a community should demand greater returns from it. She considered it a mistake to have the building idle 18 hours a day. So she set about to direct activities that would make good use of the school building. Starting with a Christmas party for the children and grown-ups, the school soon became the centre for many social events—as many as nine celebrations of special days were held in one year.

Four older boys were sent to Columbia to attend Farmers' Week. On their return they each gave a five-minute talk to the people of the community gathered in the schoolhouse, on their visit. At this same meeting a lecture was given by an expert on agriculture. This quickened interest in the subject. Some of the best scientific farmers of the community, appreciating the efforts of Mrs. Harvey, got behind the idea, and soon there was a flourishing farmers' club studying farming methods, marketing, banking, co-operative buying, livestock and pure grain. Movable schools of agriculture, somewhat similar to our agricultural short courses, were held in the school. Seven acres adjacent to the school grounds were leased for a school demonstration farm, which was worked under the direction of the College of Agriculture, and managed by one of the older boys. The farm furnished materials for many school lessons in soils and plants, and was an experiment plot from which the



Attractive school grounds, showing garden and tennis court at Angle Lake rural school, Alberta

Continued on Page 24

Money-Making Social Events

Debate and Social

DURING the period of prosperity we had in war time we had no difficulty in raising money in the community, but today it is another matter, the surplus dollars are scarce. We needed \$150 for improvements in our hall. To go around canvassing was not satisfactory, and the older people in the district felt they had enough calls on their purses. We had fifty young men in the district but they had no money to spare. We made no charge at our concerts so strong was the hard-up feeling in the district. The occasion called for strategy.

A meeting of the six most progressive people in the district decided on a special concert which was to include a debate. An extra effort was to be made to have the musical program up to the mark. The evening was to conclude with a box social. The date was set one month ahead. The Wheat Pool question was foremost in everyone's mind so a good quartette were chosen to debate the question. Six men and as many women were asked to talk the event up to make it popular. We picked our entertainment committee from the most sporty element in the district and left the older hands to see to having ample seating accommodation, lots of room for teams and arranging for serving tea and ice cream; some suggested ice cream would not be popular in winter, but we found out differently.

Four people were detailed to the delicate work of asking every woman and girl, married or single, within four miles to bring a box, requesting that they be not elaborate in decoration. Each box was to contain lunch for two, and we purchased in addition eighty paper bags which were distributed among such as did not care to make boxes, these contained lunch for one and were given to those who did not bring or buy boxes. We made a charge of 50c for adults and 25c for children over ten, ladies bringing boxes free, and all purchasers of boxes over \$1.50 got their admission fee refunded.

We were lucky in having a real humorous auctioneer, and with the spirit of joviality, encouraged by a good live program, the sale was a great success. We had already built up a reputation as a community centre in always having a tip-top program, and we got all the crowd we could handle. We arranged the evening to allow one hour and twenty minutes for the debate. We used the score card in judging, but asked for a popular decision from the audience too. We had 40 minutes of good program and one hour for selling boxes and lunch, and a social time.

The receipts of the evening were totalled up and announced as \$162 during supper, and none had expected half that amount. Our experience leads us to believe that the art in getting money is to create the willingness to give and leave the giver in a state of mind so satisfied that it allows of no regrets. We are confident that we can repeat the occasion with like results at least twice every year, even when we are all saying and feeling that we are dead broke.

We find two points specially valuable in making a concert a success. First, to impress on every individual that we really need them and put a high value on their assistance and, second, to see that every performer and every visitor from a distance is thanked for their contribution to the success of the evening and asked to come again. It needs this personal touch, and it is worth while socially and financially.—Thos. W. Wood, secretary, Cordova U.F.M., Cordova, Man.

Where an Organ Was Wanted

HAVING assisted in getting up quite a few entertainments for the purpose of raising money in school districts where the trustees did not or would not see with the eye of the teacher in regard to school necessities, I take pleasure in describing one of the most interesting and simple money-making schemes it would be possible to plan. The schoolhouse needed a musical instrument, and I had decided that a small

Which Have Been Tried and Proved Successful by Rural Communities in the West

Last winter The Guide announced a competition for its readers on the subject: The Best Money-Making Event We Have Had. Prizes were offered for the best letters describing various kinds of events; picnics, socials, bazaars, concerts, etc., that had been held by communities, and which told of good results. A generous number of replies came in. On this page are published the prize-winning letters. Others, which contain valuable suggestions will appear in later issues. Winners have been notified by letter.

This is the season of the year when officers of organizations are beginning to think ahead for good social money-making events for the fall and winter meetings. These and other letters which will appear later, offer many helpful suggestions. Preserve them carefully for future reference and use.

organ would be the best after talking the matter over with several interested mothers. It would be cheaper than a piano, and last longer.

I got the mothers interested: the best first move anyone could make. Then I spoke to the older pupils at school, and they said that everyone got up dances in this neighborhood; no one would come if it did not wind up with a dance; that an entertainment was tried once, but only a few young men came, and they made such a noise that they were asked to leave. Goodness knows, how many reasons those young folks found to persuade me to put on a dance!

Here was a difficulty: I knew that some in the district did not dance; I decided to plan a basket social and entertainment, which wound up about midnight so that parents and children could all come, bring their own baskets of refreshments for sale or otherwise and leave at a reasonable hour.

To avoid a dance, we found we must hold it on a Saturday evening. I consider it very important that the leader have every detail planned out and set down on paper before calling a general consultation meeting, which is the next necessary step.

Well, we called a meeting at the schoolhouse one evening, everyone invited to be present who was interested in a basket social. About 20 responded and brought word of some more who wanted to assist. Everyone likes to be in a dialogue or play if not too difficult, so when the young folks heard that the program was to be mostly dialogues, we were swamped with applicants.

There was quite a business tone about the meeting. The purpose of the entertainment was explained, night chosen (only three weeks ahead, so that everyone would have to hustle and ardor have no chance to cool). Then the dialogues to be used were passed around to be copied out at home, as many copies were needed: songs selected and reciters asked to prepare for a preliminary try out for the next practice night.

The dialogues were obtained from everywhere, mostly comics. Some I had improvised from some funny event or uncopyrighted story. We had quite a variety, and as no one had too much to memorize, the first practice was a surprise to everyone, as the young folk seemed to vie with each other getting their parts learned. I found that the practice had to be taken in charge in a business-like manner or else the participants would get to fooling and wasting time. For instance, the meeting was called to order promptly, actors and all present asked to be seated, dialogues, etc., begun at once. If some came late, other plays or recitations were selected for practice so that there was no time wasted. On no account was one dialogue or sketch neglected on the plea that "they knew it well enough"; we proceeded on the assumption that it was never well enough and so everyone knew that he or she was needed at every practice and came. I found it necessary to have a couple of bright participants act as understudies if I found there were some luke warm helpers, for these are almost sure to fail one on the night they are required, or a few days before and one

missing player on the final night, or an actor reading his part is a damper to the whole show and reflects on the others unfavorably.

We also took turns bringing cake and coffee, with which we wound up each practice evening, and it was surprising how many young farmers missed their supper at home to get to practice in time, but stated that they didn't mind when they were sure of a lunch during the evening. We always put out lights and said a very significant "Good-night" as soon as refreshments were over, otherwise some dancing enthusiasts would invariably start skirmishing across the floor and it would be no more "practice night" again.

The final week there was a mothers' meeting called, and the fathers invited also, when the committees for refreshments were chosen, erection of suitable platform discussed and planned (fathers always assisted in this), lights, cookstove, curtain-tenders, etc., arranged. The meeting was generally arranged to be held one practice-night before the final practice, which I usually dubbed—"The grand dress rehearsal" night. All actors were to come in full make-up, musicians to bring instruments and the whole program was gone through from start to finish, chairman in his place, selections in order of procedure to be followed on the entertainment night, curtain tenders in place and platform made. All these details tended to make the program run smoothly on the final night. Copies of the program were made and several handed around preferably to those who had many parts and much changing to do. One program was given to the chairman a few days in advance, one was pinned in the dressing-room, one held in the hand of the manager, and one for the curtain tenders so that they didn't pull open the curtain for a recitation, when the actors of a coming play were bustling the scenery in place.

The chairman of the trustee board acted as chairman, the secretary kept the books when the sale of baskets was on and the remaining trustee was treasurer and took charge of the money. In this way they were all interested and all assisted.

We got a professional auctioneer to sell the baskets, and the basket committee received the baskets and handed them to the auctioneer when required, also delivering them to the buyers and handing money to treasurer seated on the platform.

We have always had the largest crowd the district could afford, the people were intensely interested and the event a financial success, and have never had a dance in any way connected with it. We netted \$135, and expenses were only \$10, so we bought our organ. The neighborhood in this case was mostly foreign, and the schoolhouse so small that a hundred people could not possibly find sitting room and many were crowded around the windows outside.—Mrs. C. F. Schoonover, Hussar, Alta.

A Winter County Fair

WHO ever heard of a county fair in winter? It was carried out successfully and proved the best money-making event with the least work.

We rented the I.O.O.F. hall; beside the large room there was a roomy

kitchen and cloak room. Only a few posters or bills placed in public places were required. Printers' prices take the profits, so home-made ones of cardboard or the backs of calendars answered the purpose.

In big letters print "County Fair" date, time, place, gates open, admission, all the special features, balloon ascension, baby show, prizes for the man, tallest and shortest man, page girl, merry-go-round, movie, ducky strels, etc. Now we're ready for the fair and I trust all have a strongly developed sense of humor, and don't be afraid to wear straw hats, oven-dry prints and bows.

The booths or midway, is partitioned off by curtains or canvas. In one booth the ducky minstrel show is going on, they charge five cents admission, small booth only seats 12 to 15 at a time; draw a crowd, the colored quartette give a song at their door. They gave a good varied program of songs, instrumental pieces, readings, etc.; many went back to hear them the second time. Next is a Japanese booth where two dainty Japanese maids sell fancy articles, useful and inexpensive.

In one corner is a real teepee tent, with a real little camp-fire. Who could resist eating a tempting "hot dog" which is boiling in an iron pot over the fire and served by two squaws! And don't be afraid to squat down, Indian fashion, to drink the coffee and eat "dog." An Indian Chief takes the money here, and calls the crowd. We charged 10 cents at this booth for coffee, bun and "dog."

In the cloak room a fine movie takes place. If a small "still slide" camera is not to be had, shadow pictures are as good, make them funny.

Two gypsy fortune tellers are sure to coin money, going among the crowd, also selling pictures of your future or second husband or wife, small pictures pasted on cards.

It would not be a real fair unless there were boys or girls selling popcorn, peanuts, ice-cream cones, balloons, balls, whistles, confetti.

If floor space is limited, the movie and ducky show could take turn about, using the same booth.

The lady grain growers must have a booth with their never-failing supply of coffee, doughnuts, pie or baked beans. Try and have one free booth. We had a curio booth, it was both interesting and surprising where all the curios came from.

In the roomy kitchen our dignified doctor runs the "merry-go-round," a ride in his wheel-barrow was well worth five cents. If not room for this take off, this would do, "The Most Wonderful Horse in the World," with its head where its tail ought to be—a small toy horse backed in a stall, or a human spider; it would not be a fair if someone didn't get bit. We only allowed one or two at a time in this show, and if they are really good sports they will tell the next fellow it's the best show on the grounds.

A baby show is free; as no age is stated babies from six months to 40 years can enter, if it's the youngest in a family. The prize is a beautiful "silver cup" purchased at the tin shop, or a brass ring.

At a certain hour everyone must see the big balloon "sensation." If possible get a big paper one, if not the small ones will have to do.

Where there is no objection to dancing, wind up the evening with a platform dance, three dances at 10 cents. This is not much work if a convener is appointed to look after each booth and a humorous man with a megaphone can draw a crowd to the different booths. We charged five cents admission; expenses can be very low. Five cents isn't much, but it doesn't take long to spend a dollar at this fair.

You will have to use originality, according to the people, floor space, etc., and you will be surprised how many of these small booths can be crowded into a schoolhouse, hall, hay-lot or lawn in the summer. And all will look forward to the next year's fair.—Mrs. J. A. Stevenson, Mortlach, Sask.

When Demons Run Amuck

Why Food Spoils---How to Defeat Invisible Foes---Precautions in Hot Weather---
By Margaret M. Speechly

IN warm weather every house seems to be invaded by demons. You know the kind—they spoil meat, they rot vegetables, they mould fruit, they make butter rancid, they turn



milk sour—in fact they seem to take a fiendish delight in annoying homemakers, just like the goblins in fairy tales.

In olden days people used to credit such strange happenings to tiny imps or sprites and they were not far wrong either. Since Hans Christian Anderson and others wrote fairy stories, people have discovered a good deal about these mischief-makers and as formerly supposed, they are full of life but have no arms or legs or eyes like the elves in story books. In reality they are rather unromantic in shape—some are like balls, some resemble rods, lead-pencils, chains or corkscrews, and in order to see them you have to look through a powerful microscope. Certain species are so tiny that it would take 50,000, end on end, to measure an inch in length!

Although extremely minute in size these demons are so powerful that they can destroy a whole carcass if given half a chance, for under favorable conditions they multiply with astonishing speed. Some divide in half every 30 minutes, so in five hours one of these fiends can produce 1,024 ravenous imps while in 24 hours its descendants amount to millions of millions! All this may be going on in your house—right under your nose, but do not be alarmed for you can put the enemies to rout provided you are ever on their trail, especially during the hot weather.

What shall we call these mysterious imps that seem to delight in spoiling food? The people who know all about their queer performances give them long names, but let's use bacteria or microbes "for short." Don't imagine for one minute that all bacteria cause disease, because many of them are absolutely essential in mother nature's scheme. Without certain microbes the surface of the earth would soon become cluttered with things no longer living but still unchanged. All the same when hungry little demons run amuck in the house they are a positive nuisance.

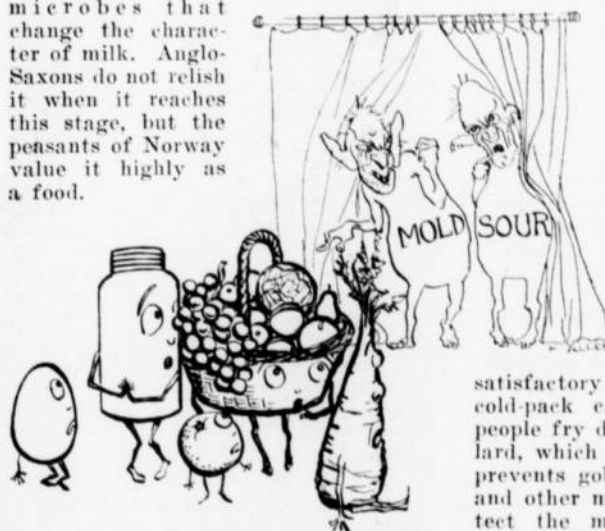
Planning a Successful Campaign

In order to successfully wage war on the plunderers it is necessary to know where they come from, how they affect food, the way they live, the conditions that favor their growth, and how to destroy them. Before scientists discovered the nature of bacteria, people believed the demons which spoil food come into being of themselves—spontaneously. Even during the last century this belief was held by many authorities, but since the science of bacteriology has been developed these wrong ideas have been scattered to the winds. Experts have proved that microbes are ever-present—in the air, on the surface of fruits, meats, vegetables and all other foods, on floors, tables, cabinets, in pans, pails, cream tins, on clothing and even on the face and hands—they are ubiquitous. They play hide and seek with homemakers who think their houses are spotless, while many lie dormant all winter and then suddenly wake up when the warm weather arrives. Because they are everywhere, foods are never safe from the ravages

of the looting rascals unless they are preserved.

Their invisibility and stealthy methods of destroying foods make a homemaker's job twice as hard. In the early stages of meat spoilage, for instance, there may be no apparent change in the food and no odor or bubbling of gas and yet when eaten it may produce violent internal disturbances. Bacteria themselves are not harmful, but the poisons they produce are often so virulent that they are dangerous to the body.

The very minute that milk is drawn from the udder certain harmless bacteria commence to feed upon it. They continue to multiply and manufacture acid until the milk becomes sour. This goes on until they produce enough acid to check their own growth, which is nature's way of preventing people from being swamped by microbes. If kept too long still other kinds of organisms flourish in milk, some of which cause it to go bad. Aropy or stringy condition is produced by microbes that change the character of milk. Anglo-Saxons do not relish it when it reaches this stage, but the peasants of Norway value it highly as a food.



Even an egg which to all outward appearances is fresh may contain large numbers of goblins that have sneaked in through the porous shell. Immediately it is broken the typical foul-smelling odor released, proclaims to the world that bad fairies have been doing their worst.

The tiniest crack or chip in a sealer or rubber ring may be responsible for the spoilage of canned food. Through this minute opening air can get in, taking with it enough demons to make the contents unfit for human use. Insufficient sterilizing or processing in the boiler has the same result owing to the fact that bacteria on the surface of the food were not killed. Moulds on preserves or jellies are not harmful but tend to alter the flavor of the food.

Souring of bread is another thing for which thieving sprites are to blame. When dough is kept at the right temperature (80 degrees Fahr.) yeast grows quite rapidly enough. If mercury goes over 90 degrees, bad fairies commence to flourish and in so doing give the bread an unpleasant flavor. In summer there is more danger of souring because of the additional heat of the atmosphere.

Mouldiness or over-ripeness of fruits is a definite indication that demons are making a raid. Moulds do not always make food unfit for human use, but over-ripe fruit has been known to cause a good deal of discomfort. Sliminess or softening of fruits or vegetables shows that invisible foes are silently but surely making good food unfit for use. Needless to say it is poor economy to eat anything about which there is the slightest suspicion for even a taste may contain sufficient bacteria to cause digestive disturbances. Any change in color or the presence of unnatural odors is sufficient evidence to show that the food is not suitable for consumption.

Produce Vivid Colors

While most bacteria that cause food to decay perform their work stealthily, some organisms proclaim their existence by producing vivid colors. Bread on which there are bright red spots is not blood-stained but is infected by a certain kind of harmless bacterium. In addition, yellow, blue, green and violet growths occur where certain microbes are flourishing. Scrupulous cleanliness and scalding of utensils prevents the appearance of these unwelcome visitors.

When battling against household foes it is necessary to be forever on guard, especially in hot weather, for in summer they revel in the extra warmth and dampness. Like plants, bacteria must have sufficient food, moisture and warmth in order to multiply in large numbers, so the best way to outwit the mischief-makers is to deprive them of the essentials for life.

In every home it is easy enough for the unwelcome visitors to find enough to eat, so the wisest plan is to cheat them out of a meal by using up fresh foods as quickly as possible. Cooking smaller quantities than in cooler seasons is also advisable. Thus the bad fairies do not have a chance to feast upon your victuals and to reproduce themselves in swarms.

Pickling the surplus part of the week's supply of meat from the beef-ring, successfully baffles the hungry hordes. When it is necessary to kill in hot weather this method is also satisfactory and so is smoking, while cold-pack canning is excellent. Some people fry down pork and cover it with lard, which forms an air-tight seal and prevents goblins from entering. These and other methods of preservation protect the meat from the inroads of bacteria and are splendid weapons with which to keep the enemy at bay.

The secret of protecting eggs from malicious demons is to stop up the pores of the shell so that they cannot gain entrance. A solution of water-glass or lime-water does the trick in a satisfactory way, provided the eggs were fresh when put in. If demons are already in possession, no amount of preservative will prevent rotting. Rubbing eggs with lard and packing in oats are methods used commonly for checking the foes.

Protect the Milk Supply

In order to reduce the number of bacteria (both harmless and otherwise) in milk, scrupulous cleanliness must be practiced. Dirty hands,



finger-nails and clothes, badly-kept cows and filthy stables are a positive menace to health, because many kinds of bacteria flourish in these surroundings.

Freedom from dust and flies is absolutely essential if provisions are to be kept wholesome. Dirt almost invariably contains organisms ready to fall upon food as soon as the opportunity is afforded, while flies leave in their train countless myriads, many of which may produce dangerous diseases. Moreover, flies find in meat an ideal breeding-

spot, so all doors, windows and storage places should be tightly screened.

As dampness favors the growth of mildew, moulds and other demons, the cellar, pantry or refrigerator should be as dry as possible. Drying as a method of preserving has been practiced since time immemorial and is still an excellent way of protecting fruits and vegetables from the ravages of prowling robbers. Like plants they cannot grow without moisture.

Cleanliness is one of the most effective weapons with which to defeat bacteria for they love dirt and flourish in it. Vegetables, fruits, and all other foods stored in clean containers and watched from time to time run little chance of going bad. If any food is spilled on a shelf, or in a refrigerator, it should be wiped up immediately as such material is a titbit for hungry fiends. They fall upon it, change its nature, make it sour, rot or decay, and produce foul odors. Regularity in cleaning cupboards, ice-boxes, and pantries is essential in fighting the imps that cause food spoilage. Personal cleanliness is also of prime importance, for on face, hands and clothes are to be found bad fairies which are awaiting the chance to develop. They love to hide under finger-nails, so frequent use of the nailbrush is absolutely necessary.

Dishes washed and dried in a clean way are not popular with plundering sprites, but those done in greasy water with a doubtful dishcloth or mop are apt to be favorite haunts of household demons. Dishes placed in a wire drainer, rinsed with hot water and allowed to dry by themselves are much more sanitary than those wiped with a soiled tea towel. Directions for making an excellent dish drier are to be found in The Guide Bulletin No. 8, which is sent to anyone on receipt of one cent and a stamped, addressed envelope.

Heat as a Weapon

While warmth is necessary for the growth of bacteria, they perish when subjected to high temperatures. Cooking is therefore a temporary safeguard, but even this does not last long in warm weather as greedy intruders soon take possession. However, if food is packed in air-tight jars and is sterilized for a definite length of time in the boiler, as called for by the cold-pack method, the enemy suffers complete defeat. Some kinds of bacteria are more stubborn than others and require a greater amount of heat. Of course if bad fairies have already commenced to spoil the food, processing cannot be depended on to render it safe.

Scalding of milk-pails, strainers and separator is another way of temporarily cheating invaders and is absolutely essential to cleanliness and health. Boiling the baby's bottles and nipples should never be neglected for mischievous fairies cause a lot of trouble and discomfort if not kept in check.

Vinegar is a real protection, as destructive imps cannot reproduce themselves in acid. For many generations it has been successfully employed in making of pickles.



Sugar too acts as a preservative and prevents mischief-makers from spoiling fruits or peels.

It has long been known that bacteria do not flourish in cold weather like they do in summer, and that in a good cellar or refrigerator foods keep longer than in a hot pantry. Household foes must have warmth if they are to flourish. Therefore if provisions are to keep in

Continued on Page 23

CHERRIES

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WINNIPEG 4

A Liking for Tangles

Is Evidenced by Young Woman Lawyer—Personal Sketch and Interview—By Amy J. Roe

"YES, to me there is a fascination in law work," explained Miss Mildred McMurray, Manitoba's only practising woman barrister, in reply to a question asked during an interview. "In the first place you are dealing with people. In every legal case there are at least two persons involved, so the human interest element is strong. It is interesting to take a problem of a case that comes up and go on and on with it until things begin to straighten out and finally matters are settled. It is like unravelling a skein of yarn. You get the thread of an idea and follow it through until there is order where there was confusion."

Getting an idea and following it out to its logical conclusion, explains, in some measure, how a girl born on a Manitoba farm now sits in a little office of her own and advises other people how to untangle their problems. At one time it looked as if Miss McMurray might walk in the well-beaten path followed by many girls from the country, who are ambitious and anxious to be self-supporting, through normal school and so into the teaching profession. During the time she was teaching a summer school in Saskatchewan, while putting herself through the Arts course at Manitoba University, some one gave her the idea that law work might be interesting for a woman as well as for a man. She followed the thread of that idea through and found herself in 1922 receiving her "call to the bar," and able to write after her name the word "barrister."

There has been quite a number of other women, who have started to study law in Manitoba. About 16 of these have written on and successfully passed law examinations. Some of these, afterwards went into other kinds of work. Some did not write on the final examinations and so did not receive their call. At the present time there are three full-fledged women barristers in Manitoba, but none of them except Miss McMurray is actually practicing law. For a year and a half after being called to the bar Miss McMurray continued working in the office of a large and well-known Winnipeg law firm, but being an ambitious young woman she wanted to branch out for herself, so last March she rented a little office, moved into it and hung out her shingle to announce to all and sundry that she was ready to do business.

Miss McMurray hardly needs an introduction to Guide readers living in Manitoba, certainly not to the members of the United Farmers organization, for she has been a familiar figure at their conventions and meetings for the past five or six years. She has spoken at the provincial convention of the U.F.M., as well as at a number of district conventions. She has taken an active part in both the federal and provincial election campaigns for the Progressive party. The U.F.M. knows her as a staunch, true friend. When the members of the executive of the U.F.M. were looking about for some lawyer to act as legal counsel for their association they chose Miss McMurray to serve in that capacity.

Asked when and why she became interested in the farmers' movement she smiled and replied in her usual quiet, dignified manner:

"Oh! I cannot remember when I wasn't interested in the U.F.M. My father is an old timer in the province. He came to Manitoba from St. Mary's, Ontario, in 1881, when Brandon was the end of the C.P.R. steel. He drove 80 miles north-west and located at Sols-

girth. I was born on the farm. Later we moved to another farm at Oak Bank. My father was one of the early workers in the Grain Growers Association, and he read The Guide almost like he read his Bible. I guess I just grew up in the farmers' movement."

A few years ago, T. H. McMurray, on account of failing health, had to leave

farming, and so he moved to East Kildonan. Neighbors of the McMurray family still often speak of the little Indian pony and the old red cutter which Mildred McMurray drove to school. She early evidenced a liking for horses and racing, and in her own words: "If the pony did not come home without either the driver or the cutter about six or seven times during the school year my family thought there must surely be something wrong." In spite of the fact that her work keeps her in the city, Miss McMurray sees to it that she finds time

and opportunity for an occasional good ride on horseback.

Miss McMurray has taken a strong interest in public affairs. During the prohibition campaign in Manitoba she was greatly in demand for speaking in support of prohibition. She has addressed a number of public meetings on the Child Welfare Act. She is constantly in receipt of invitations to go out into rural parts of the province to speak but has to refuse many of these as pressure of work will not permit her to leave the city for any great length of time. Sunday finds her busy as teacher of a large class of young women, who under her direction have done some very fine work in helping cases of individual hardship during the past trying winter. She is also president of the Girls' Auxiliary of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

"What kind of legal cases do you handle and do you think any of them come to you because you are a woman?" the writer asked her.

"So far my practice has been general. I have had quite a number of domestic relations cases, and I think some of these come to me because I am a woman. Women seem to prefer to discuss personal matters with a woman rather than with a man. I have handled a number of separation cases and every case seems to bring me four or five more. I do not particularly want to specialize in that kind of legal work, but it comes."

"From my experience I am finding myself more and more in favor of increasing the grounds upon which separation may be granted to married men and women, but not in favor of increasing grounds for divorce. Now separation can only be granted for cruelty or desertion. Cruelty, is very loosely defined by law, and desertion can be disproved if the husband offers to take his wife back the day before the trial or at the trial."

Some very interesting things happen in law work, some tragic and some amusing. Miss McMurray told how she dealt with a separation case where the husband and wife seemed to have grown to hate each other and both longed to be rid of the other. She was able to secure a separation order for them and they both appeared to be happy for a time. Three years elapsed and the woman approached her lawyer, Miss McMurray, and asked if she thought it would be possible to arrange a reconciliation. Strangely enough at just about the same time the husband came asking her opinion on the very same matter. Neither one would speak to the other so the legal adviser had to arrange the whole matter. Finally



Miss Mildred McMurray

everything was satisfactorily arranged and the two are living together again apparently as happy as newly-weds and certainly with a greater understanding of each other.

After a number of similar human interest stories, some pleasant, some otherwise, the visitor readily agreed that law work is interesting and offers splendid opportunities to the man or woman with a conscientious mind who wishes to do constructive social work.

Asked what was her opinion regarding the opportunities for women in the legal profession, Miss McMurray answered:

"If a woman is willing to make the same sacrifice of time and money that a man does in order to make a success of law, and if she will go into it with the same idea of permanency as he does the opportunities are just as good for her as they are for a man."

Miss McMurray has initiative and independence of thought. Young though she is, her opinion now carries good weight with those who know her well. She has taken a sympathetic interest in women organizations and work. Women have in her truly a warm friend and a strong supporter in the courts of justice.

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A Prairie Transformation

Radical Change in Twenty Years—Artistic Arrangement of Farm Grounds—
Poultry and Dogs Profitable Sidelines

THE farmstead of A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man., is a striking example of how a stretch of prairie can be transformed into a beauty spot. Twenty years ago the land differed little in contour from many other portions of the West—it was flat, treeless and uninspiring. The first dwelling erected was sufficient to exclude the elements, but was not "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," as can be seen by the illustration. Today, the Cooper homestead could not be recognized as the same place, for during the last two decades the owners have wrought many changes and have proved what love of beauty and originality can accomplish.

Artistic Planning

On the north and west, high wind-breaks protect the buildings from the gales that periodically sweep down upon the plains. But this is only the starting point of the plan worked out by the Coopers, for when turning in at the gate a pretty picture meets a visitor's eye. From a distance no hint is given of the curving driveway that leads to the substantial frame house or of the lawns and shrubs and flower beds that have been so carefully laid out. All these delightful features have been planned and arranged for by people who believe in making a real home wherever they are.

In laying out the grounds the Coopers decided to plant softwood and hardwood maples, elms, ash and Asiatic maples as shade trees and wind-breaks, and have found them very satisfactory. They secured the trees from various sources—in fact Mrs. Cooper brought a number of slips on horseback from her old home in Wawenosa. Some came from Ottawa.

The flowering shrubs that they have grown successfully are honeysuckles, spires and several varieties of lilacs, all of which present a delightful picture in the spring of the year. Irises, tulips, larkspurs, peonies and other

perennials grow in the flower beds on either side of the driveway. For some years the Coopers have grown a lot of small fruits and crab apples.

Another interesting feature of the grounds is the tennis court, which has been the scene of many an exciting tournament. For a number of years tennis has been a popular game in Treesbank and the surrounding districts as the residents believe that exercise in the congenial form of sport is an investment for health and happiness.

Pure-Bred Poultry

Besides being people who love beautiful surroundings the Coopers believe in having hobbies.

As a raiser of pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mrs. Cooper has won an enviable position in poultry circles. She had many years' experience with several other breeds, but finally decided to make a specialty of Barred Rocks because they gave her greater satisfaction from the standpoint of the farm woman, and of the exhibitor as well. Since 1900 she has concentrated on this variety and has exhibited at a large number of the biggest shows in Canada. Her birds have captured so many cups, medals and prizes, that Mrs. Cooper has lost track of all their achievements. "I always accompany my birds when exhibiting, and by this means have opportunities of gaining experience by observation, by study, and by comparing notes and getting acquainted with leading poultry raisers. Sometimes I come across customers who have bought birds from me, have shown against me and have beaten me with what I sold them. This sort of thing makes me feel good as well as the other fellow. I breed Barred Rocks only, because I believe there is nothing better in poultrydom. To keep on producing the highest qualities one's best talents must be concentrated on the one breed in order to be successful."



Lilacs and Honeysuckles in Spring



Lower—The Cooper homestead 20 years ago. This piece of ground is now a tennis court.
Upper—Result after planning and planting the grounds.

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Beside raising and selling exhibition poultry, Mrs. Cooper makes a specialty of bred-to-lay fowls. The result is that every year she sells large numbers of settings to her extensive clientele throughout the three western provinces. During the spring she meets the train twice a day in order that her customers may receive the eggs as soon as possible after they are laid.

Mrs. Cooper attributes her success with exhibition and bred-to-lay poultry to the application of scientific knowledge. "I take particular care to cull the flock every spring and fall," she explained. "In selecting my breeding and mating stock, utility is always my motto, because most of my trade is with farmers and others who breed for utility. I never use males that are below standard in size and weight, and in the choice of females I reject any that are lacking in bone. In order to satisfy me, every bird must be entirely free from disqualifications, and must have a reasonably good comb and headpoints, including good red eyes. It must be active, healthy and

vigorous. The plumage in all sections must be well and truly barred, and of the proper shade to produce chicks of good color.

"All birds to be used for mating have to pass an examination according to the Hogan system, because for many years I have found it very satisfactory. I keep track of the birds by means of leg bands and toe punches. I always take particular care to cull the eggs for settings because in my opinion they should have no defects, and should be of fair size and brown in color—the browner they are the better they suit me."

Registered Collies

Another interesting hobby of Mrs. Cooper's is breeding registered collies. "For many years," she explained, "I have found this is a profitable investment and an interesting side-line as well. My dogs are real pets and are useful for drawing feed for the poultry in this part"—indicating one on which several pails could be placed. "I made this harness myself, and have found the dogs save me a lot of labor."

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Concerning Vacuum Tubes

Some Things You Should Know—By R. D. Lister

THE object of this article is not so much to discuss the theoretical side of the vacuum tube, but rather to analyze the various tubes in order that we may have a better working knowledge of their requirements. Understanding the practical side of vacuum tubes will enable us to pick out the parts best suited to the requirements of each tube.

There are altogether over 20 well known types of receiving tubes. Of this number about 15 of them are universally popular. The chart, at the bottom of the page, shows 14 different receiving tubes together with their characteristics. It is around this chart that this article centres.

Reading the Chart

When we understand this chart we are able to learn considerable about any particular tube. For instance let us take the UV201-A tube and see what we can find out about its physical and theoretical make-up.

The Radiotron UV201-A tube is both a detector and an amplifier. It requires a filament voltage of 5 volts, drawn from a 6-volt battery, to heat or light the filament. The filament current is .25 amperes, which means that this tube may be operated from dry cells. The filament rheostat should have a resistance of from 6 to 10 ohms, preferably 10 to prevent overheating. When used as a detector this tube requires a plate voltage of about 40 volts. Although it will operate on a 22.5 volt

to the radio department for any information, whereas by understanding this chart we are able, in a very few moments, to learn considerable about each tube.

To show the usefulness of the chart let us suppose that we are reading an article on How to Build a Simple Receiving Set. The writer of the article, in order to simplify matters, centres his construction around one tube, possibly the UV201-A. However we do not happen to have this type of tube but instead own a Myers dry battery tube. If we are to use the tube we have at present we must learn something about both tubes.

As the construction centres around the UV201-A, the tube values will all be written to conform with the requirements of that tube. Therefore in using a Myers D tube we must substitute the tube values, mentioned in the article, for those shown on the chart as belonging to the Myers D tube.

To simplify this, and to further illustrate, we will make a comparison of the values of these two tubes.

Values	UV201-A	Myers D
Filament voltage....	5.0	2.5
Filament battery....	6.0	3.0
Filament current....	.25	.25
Filament rheostat....	6-10	4-6
Detector voltage....	40	22.5-40
Amplifier voltage....	45-90	45-90
Grid bias	5-6.0	5-6.0
Socket	Standard	None

Continued on Page 27

VACUUM TUBE CHARACTERISTICS

Name of Tube	Filament Terminal Voltage	Filament Battery Voltage	Filament Current in Amperes	Filament Rheostat in Ohms	Detector Plate Voltage Min. to Max.	Amplifier Plate Voltage Min. to Max.	Grid Voltage Amplifier	Socket
UV199								
C299	3.0	4.5	.06	30	20-40	45-90	5-4.5	Sp.
UV200								
C300	5.0	6.0	1.0	6 Vernier	15-22.5 Variable	Detector Only		St.
UV201								
C301	5.0	6.0	1.0	4-6	40	45-90	5-6.0	St.
UV201A								
C301A	5.0	6.0	.25	6-10	40	45-90	5-6.0	St.
N215A								
Peanut	1.1	1.5	.25	4-6	22.5-40	45-60	5-3.0	Sp.
WD-11								
	1.1	1.5	.25	4-6	22.5-40	45-60	5-3.0	Sp.
WD-12								
	1.1	1.5	.25	4-6	22.5-40	45-60	5-3.0	St.
Myers Dry Batt.								
	2.5	3.0	.25	4-6	22.5-40	45-90	5-6.0	None
DV-2								
	5.0	6.0	.25	6-10	20-40	45-90	5-4.5	St.
DV-3								
	3.0	4.5	.065	30	20-40	45-90	5.45	St.

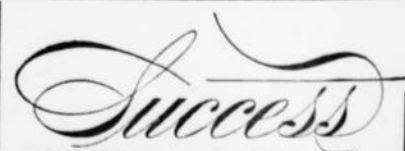
B battery, better signal strength will result when 40 volts are used. If used as an amplifier the plate voltage may be anything between 45 and 90 volts.

Most tubes, when used in an amplifying circuit, work better when a few volts are applied to the grid. This is known as a negative grid bias. Sometimes these few volts are referred to as a "C" battery. The UV201-A, according to our chart, requires a grid voltage of from 5 to 6 volts. The best grid voltage is found by experimenting. In the extreme right hand column, headed "Sockets," it will be seen that this tube uses a standard four-prong socket.

For comparison let us take the Myers Dry Battery tube, often called the Myers "D" tube. According to our chart this tube requires filament voltage of 2.5 volts, drawn from a 3 volt battery. The filament current is .25 amperes, and as the name implies, the tube can be operated from two No. 6 dry cells connected in series. The rheostat should have a resistance of from 4 to 6 ohms. If used as a detector any plate voltage from 22.5 to 40 volts may be used, while if used as an amplifier 45 to 90 volts should be applied to the plate. The negative grid bias varies from 5 to 6 volts. No socket is necessary as the manufacturers supply mounting clips with the tube.

Using the Chart

Understanding this chart, as we possibly do by now, it becomes a very simple thing for us to work out our own tube problems. Knowing absolutely nothing about the various tubes would make it necessary for us to write



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Sacred Heart Academy Regina, Sask.

Boarding School for Girls

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

Short Cuts in Threshing Time

Making Plans Early—Suggestions for Appetizing Meals—

By Marilla R. Whitmore

MY first experience with threshing was when I was on a North Dakota homestead. Early one morning a highly excited boy tapped on my shack door calling out, "Please, miss, my ma says how threshers are comin' and would you mind acomin' and givin' her a hand?" Although school was in session that was easily arranged by dispatching a neighbor's urchin to tell the pupils that teacher was going threshing and there would be no school until the next day. Threshing in that section was but the work of a half day or a day at the most.

This woman was totally unprepared and I smile now to think of the mad rushing about that was done on that day to prepare dinner and supper. Not only did biscuits have to be baked, but as there was no meat in sight chicken had to be slaughtered. What a stew we were in to be sure—children racing madly after fleeing hens, potatoes to be dug, such a squaking, yelling, scolding, fretting time until the dinner was ready. At the very last moment it was discovered that there was no milk for the tea, and Johnny was sent post haste after the old cow which was brought up to the back door. Then the mother ran out and milked enough for dinner. That incident tickled my sense of humor and I have always remembered the hectic time we had the first time I helped cook for threshers.

Now it is not unusual for us to have threshers for a week or ten days when everything goes well and sometimes they linger with us for a month or six weeks if the weather acts up, so it behooves the farmer's wife to plan ahead for the threshers so she will not be in a muddle when they do come to stay. Everything depends on management. When you can your winter supply of vegetables remember threshing time and store away a goodly number of large sealers of those vegetables that will be out of season, such as beans, peas and young carrots. Simply reheat these with butter or cream sauce, and the vegetable is ready for dinner without all the work of preparing it. When pickling be sure to store away crocks of beets, beans, sour and sweet cucumber, chow-chow and green tomato pickle, so you will not have to touch your winter supply.

Save on Washing

It is often impossible to wash so have a new supply of towels and bedding on hand. August is the time to replenish your linen closets, and it is a wise housewife who buys some every year. By making up new tea-towels, hand towels, sheets and pillow cases, as well as a supply of the handy porch-dresses, you will not be inconvenienced if there is no opportunity to do your regular washing.

During the week before the threshers actually arrive do some baking and cleaning. Fill your cake tins with a generous supply of spice cakes, drop-cakes, cookies and plain fruit cakes, all of which improve with age. Also make up a supply of suet puddings and a dozen mince pies the day before. The mince meat was made up when you canned your meat in the spring and the pies will be just as good or better when warmed up. At the same time make up a supply of pie crusts as they are handy for cream pies for supper.

Be sure to order your provisions in plenty of time for not only can they be purchased cheaper in quantity but there is always a possibility that everybody will be too busy to go for supplies once the work actually starts. Write your menus out and post them where they can be seen, thus saving

yourself the necessity of remembering everything and also giving the men a better variety. A complete set of threshers' dishes is a nice thing to own for then you have tools to work with and need not borrow. An outfit of this kind is not expensive and by putting everything carefully away it will last for years. Such a kit consists of a huge teapot, two dozen enamel cups, a large covered basket, several dozen enamel plates, aluminum knives, forks and spoons and several extra large cooking pots.

Give the men something a little different from fried potatoes and cold beef for their breakfasts. If you plan your breakfast the day before it is easy enough to have something the men will relish. Most men like porridge so make up a big pot the night before and give them

whole milk with it. Any of the following breakfasts are easily prepared and the men certainly enjoy them.

For baked beans and pork, have the beans baking all the afternoon before and leave them in the oven. Long cooking only improves them. For home-made sausage and Johnny cake, make your sausage into small cakes and brown it in dripping pans. It is then ready to warm up for breakfast. The Johnny cake can be made the day before if you like or stirred up in the morning as it takes a very few minutes to bake it if you do not make it too thick. Bacon or ham and eggs, is another welcomed dish, using your own home-cured meats for this. Slice your bacon or ham the evening before, and use the eggs you put down for this very purpose in water glass, when they were 15 cents a dozen. Several crocks of eggs are necessary for threshing time.

Graham or bran drop muffins are easy to make in the morning if you mix up your ingredients the night before, leaving the liquid measured out ready to add. The drop cakes will cook while your meat is frying. Hash is another good dish for breakfast. Grind up your meat, potatoes and onion with a few dried bread crusts the night before and season to taste. Have it in the cans ready and add the milk or meat-stock in the morning. A few teaspoons of thick cream makes the hash brown nicely.

Variety in Meats

Dinner menus are easily prepared, for a variety may be had by cooking different meats. Baked ham, roast beef, roast pork or mutton with occasional stews and beef or chicken pie give a change. You can use the canned hens you put away during the summer for the chicken pie and chicken pie certainly makes the men smile.

Often there comes a day when the machine is idle. The men are only too glad to go hunting, as duck season is open, and they usually clean their game if they have nothing else to do, and you stand in their good graces. A big pan of baked mallards or teal tastes pretty fine and dried bread can be used for dressing.

For dessert it is not necessary to offer the inevitable rice, cornstarch or tapioca puddings. Make some steamed puddings. Use a plain cake receipt and add blueberries or saskatoons and steam this. Then serve it with cream and sugar.

A good plain pudding is a Graham pudding and is made as follows:

Graham Pudding

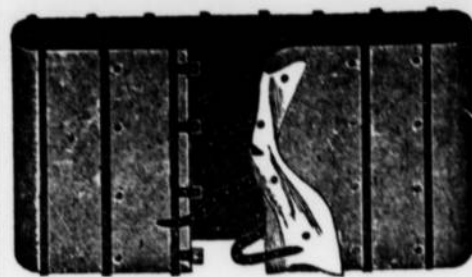
2 cups of baking molasses	2 cups of milk
1 cup of melted butter	4 cups of raisins
6 cups sifted Graham flour	4 eggs
	2 teaspoons salt
	2 teaspoons soda

Sauce for Pudding.—Two cups brown



Threshers' harvest on a wet day makes a tasty meal

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When ordering, give name of mower and a paper drawing of the old section, showing rivet holes. Price includes Rivets. If you want your sections to go by parcel post, be sure to allow enough for postage.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A Study of Public Health

Suggested Program for Women's Clubs

ALMOST every women's organization has on its program at some time during the year a study of public health work. The topics are chosen at random and the work lacks continuity. Frequently The Guide is asked to suggest timely subjects for study and ways to make them attractive to the members of various organizations.

Starting this month we are giving a suggested draft of a program of study. This could well cover a year's work, taking one health subject a month. At the end of that time if the plan has been followed and care taken to secure proper information, the clubs will have covered in a broad way the field of public health, and the members will have gained a good working knowledge of the subject. Later a program of study in Education, Social Welfare, will be given.

The plan may be followed in consecutive order of subjects as arranged, or topics out of it may be selected according to the wish of the members. It may take more than one meeting to complete some of the topics selected. Every available resource in the community should be used; the local doctor can be secured to give an address, a resident nurse and local people interested in public work will give short talks or papers. At least once in the year have someone address an evening meeting of men and women and explain in a general way the importance of health work. Red Cross leader, representatives of the department or Board of Health, a nurse or doctor can in all probability be secured to give such a talk.

Outline

The following is a suggested outline of study:

1. General Public Health—

(a) The modern ideal preventative measures, the responsibility of the individual, the community and the state.

(b) A study of the Provincial Board of Health, its personnel, the minister in charge, activities, service it renders, publications available.

(c) Prepared synopsis and discussion of the Public Health Act.

(d) The Federal Department of Health, its history and work.

For information on these matters write to the following names in whatever province the information is desired: Dr. Stuart Fraser, Corresponding Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Dr. M. M. Seymour, Commissioner of Public Health, Regina, Saskatchewan; Dr. Laidlaw, Deputy Minister of Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Dr. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health, Ottawa.

The Handbook of Child Welfare Work in Canada, edited by Dr. Helen MacMurehy, chief of the Division of Child Welfare, will be a helpful reference for study. This can be secured free of charge by writing to the Federal Department of Health, Ottawa.

2. Motherhood—

(a) Care of the expectant mother.

(b) Dominion, provincial and local infant birth and death rate for previous year; provincial and Dominion maternal death rate. Figures can be secured from the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, or from the Vital Statistics Branch of the Provincial Department.

(c) Home nursing.

(d) First aid.

3. The Child—

(a) Care of the infant, suitable and comfortable clothing, diet.

(b) Care of the pre-school child.

(c) Habit training of children.

(d) Malnutrition, its cause and effect.

(e) The school child, paper on school lunches, study of dental defects of the children attending the local school, some common physical defects, report of an investigating committee as to conditions in the local school, lighting, heating, ventilation and sanitation.

Write to provincial department or

board of health for a list of publications they have on these subjects. Get the baby book, diet cards, weight and height charts.

4. Communicable Diseases—

(a) Communicable and infectious diseases of early childhood, symptoms of illness in children, isolation and quarantine regulations of the province, a study of the prevention of these diseases. Material on these subjects can be obtained from the provincial department or board.

5. Sanitation—

(a) Community hygiene and sanitation, our share in this program or individual responsibility for community health.

(b) A safe water supply.

(c) A sewage system for the farm home.

Material on this can be secured from the Federal Department of Health, Ottawa.

6. The Health of the Individual—

(a) Its importance, proper methods of work, exercise, the importance of health habits, rest and recreation.

(b) Some of the common diseases and their significance, tuberculosis, cancer, colds. Preventative measures.

Clip from current publications articles on these subjects. Get in touch with doctor in charge of provincial sanatorium for tuberculosis, have name placed on mailing list for literature on cancer. Secure federal literature on tuberculosis in farm animals. Have the local veterinary discuss bovine tuberculosis and its relation to human health.

7. Nurses and Nursing—

(a) Nursing standards in the province, training school requirements and type of certificates given.

(b) Public health nurses, their work, its purpose, how their service may be secured, methods of financing, some of the results of their work. Write to Miss Russell, Superintendent Public Health, Winnipeg; Miss Clark, Edmonton and Miss R. Simpson, Regina, Sask.

8. Hospital Organization—

(a) How the local hospital is supported, what provincial assistance is given to hospitals, the service they render.

(b) A study of the legislation providing for municipal hospitals in the three prairie provinces, its effectiveness or possible weaknesses.

9. Red Cross Activities and Services—

(a) A survey of the peace-time program of the Red Cross, its activities, relief work, aid to returned men, treatment of deformed children, little mother leagues, outpost nursing. Write to Provincial Red Cross Headquarters, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg for literature.

10. Health Menaces, the Drug Habit, Social Diseases.

11. Care and Treatment of Mental Diseases—

(a) Its importance, institutions provided by the province.

(b) Looking toward the future in our problem of handling the various types of mental defectives. Opinions of authorities on this question.

Some health projects which clubs will find interesting and valuable:

(a) A baby clinic.

(b) A dental clinic.

(c) Securing the services of a school or public health nurse.

(d) Securing a doctor for the community.

(e) Making a survey to find out how much illness has been in the community for the past five years—types of diseases.

(f) A short course on Home Nursing or First Aid.

(g) Adopt an outpost hospital or nurse and send supplies.

(h) Assist junior clubs with team demonstration on some health topic.

If further information is desired or materials for these studies, write to the Women's Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Warding Off Old Age

Body Machine Wears Out If Badly Used—Adjustment of Kitchen Equipment—By Margaret M. Speechly

NOTHING leads so surely to physical bankruptcy as wrong use of the human machine, and yet this intricate mechanism is often operated so badly that it wears out prematurely. Every woman wants to retain her youth as long as possible but sometimes fails to realize that the way the body is used each day has much to do with ageing.

Erect carriage and youthfulness are closely associated in the minds of most people for if the figure is allowed to slump, to become bent and out of shape, age envelopes it long before it has any right to take possession. Not only is the outward appearance spoiled, but the efficiency of the person is lowered through wrong adjustment of the body's complicated mechanism. When the shoulders droop, when the back is bent and when the chest becomes narrow, several things happen. The large muscles of the body, intended by nature to hold it erect, are over-strained by wrong use, other muscles are called upon to do things for which they were never intended, and the result is over-fatigue, weariness and a frame out of shape.

Effect on Disposition

The trouble does not stop there. A narrow chest contains contracted lungs which cannot provide sufficient oxygen for the body, circulation is retarded, the stomach is unable to function properly, while the organs of the abdomen are forced out of position. Such physical disorganization is serious enough but in addition it has an injurious effect upon the nervous system producing irritability, hastiness and unhappiness.

Slumping of the human frame is not always due to carelessness or lack of ambition. Women have had to work at surfaces, day in and day out, that are far too low. Tables, cabinets, ironing boards, washers and other equipment are made to standard measurements and every person has to accommodate herself to them regardless of height. Short people as a rule can stand erect at work, but it is the women of medium height and over who should look to their kitchen equipment if they want to retain their youth. It has been proved over and over again by experts that far more energy is consumed and that a person tires more rapidly when bending is necessary. Can you as a farm woman with a thousand and one things to do afford to allow such waste of human strength?

It is not a difficult matter to adjust equipment to your own height. Blocks of wood nailed to legs of tables or even the addition of casters makes a wonderful difference. A list of heights for different people is seldom satisfactory because each figure varies, so the best plan is to have tables and mixing surfaces eight inches below the elbow. Sinks should be set so that the tips of the fingers touch the bottom while standing erect. Ironing boards and washers can also be adjusted to

meet the individual's needs. If there are shorter people in the house it is much better to build a small platform for them to stand on, than to allow a tall person to develop faulty posture while working.

Posture and Happiness

With equipment of the right height



Ways of putting bread in the oven. Which is right?

the body can be held erect. This means that the large muscles of the back and legs are holding the frame erect, head is held high, the chest is thrown out allowing the lungs to expand, the stomach and other organs are in correct position, and the weight of the body is on the balls of the feet. With the right poise comes better health, greater endurance, ease of movement, soothed nerves and a cheerful mind. No one can be radiantly happy if her back, arms, legs and feet are aching.

What a fine thing it would be if repairs for the body could be secured like parts for a car! If such were possible I believe those who deal in new feet would do a roaring business. Youth and a springy step always go hand in hand, but when many years accumulate, the feet seem to lose their flexibility—indeed, this often occurs long before a person reaches middle age. Sometimes this is due to inherited weakness, more often to badly fitting shoes, and too frequently to extravagant use of the pedal extremities. In these days of enlightenment anyone who insists on standing when she might sit, is on the high road to ageing prematurely. To stand while preparing vegetables and fruits, beating

eggs, mixing cakes cutting out cookies, or ironing flat pieces is the height of extravagance. I have found a stool, a high-chair or even a box is a great help in saving feet. A writer recently said: "A high stool in the kitchen is as necessary as a chair in the dining-room. Acquire the habit."

Without a doubt, taking unnecessary steps wears a person out quickly, and decreases her efficiency. Work planned systematically and kitchen equipment arranged conveniently help to prevent extravagant use of the body.

Walking upstairs in the wrong way is wasteful of energy and puts an unnecessary strain upon the muscles. The right way to ascend is to hold the body erect and to put the ball of the foot only on the stair. Bending the back, using the shoulders and arms and placing the entire foot on each tread uses the wrong muscles, causes fatigue and throws the body out of balance.

As laundry work is one of the hardest tasks in the home no one can afford to allow badly arranged equipment to rob her of youthful carriage and sparkle. The adjusting of tubs and washers to the right height is a simple matter and helps to ward off old age. There is even a right and a wrong way of putting things in the oven.



Left—Wrong way to walk upstairs. Right—Correct posture.



Slumping of body spoils figure



Equipment of right height preserves youthful carriage

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To bend the trunk at right angles to the legs and then to slightly flex the knees is putting a strain on the wrong set of muscles. Moreover, it may cause dizziness. The right way is to hold the trunk erect and to bend the knees until the inside of the oven can be seen. The same is true when picking up anything from the floor. Reaching for articles on a high shelf is also abusing the body, especially if standing on one foot.

The importance of regular rest periods, especially in the busiest season, cannot be over-stressed. Even machines made of steel or iron wear out before long if they are used incessantly, so it

stands to reason that flesh and blood cannot go on indefinitely without easing the tension. A minute or five minutes in a chair gives the muscles and nerves a new lease of life and enables a person to carry on more easily. It is the height of extravagance to work until ready to drop and yet people still do it.

No other machine except the body controls itself and it is this power that makes a person captain of her own fate. Applied intelligence in retaining the right poise and in using energy economically prevents the human frame from ageing prematurely and makes a person a better and healthier home-maker.

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Nature-Flavored

Secrets of the Jelly Pot

Process No Longer a Riddle—Things Necessary for Success—

By Margaret M. Speechly

UNTIL recently jelly-making was a mystery even to those able to produce sparkling jellies that make your mouth water. Generations of housewifely experience have proved that sour apples, currants, crab apples, green grapes, cranberries and some other fruits "jell" easily, while chokecherries, rhubarb, strawberries, peaches and pears refuse stubbornly to "set" without assistance. After years of experimenting and investigating scientific men and women have come to the rescue by proving conclusively that in order to make a good jelly the following are necessary:

1. Fruit juice containing pectin and the right kind of acid.
2. Sugar in proper amounts.
3. Heat.

Pectin, the substance that solidifies fruit juice, is a sort of gelatinous starch, found chiefly in the cores, skins and seeds of certain fruits. Some contain little or no pectin and are therefore unsuitable for jellies unless other juices rich in this material are added. As ripening proceeds the amount of pectin decreases, so in order to ensure success the fruit should be slightly under-ripe.

Commercial Pectin

Besides using a combination of juices to produce a jelly, concentrated pectin can be purchased in bottles or made at home. With the commercial product secured from fruits rich in pectin, excellent results can be obtained, as a little goes a long way, and cooking is reduced to a minimum. Home-made pectin can be extracted from apples or from the white portion of the rind of oranges, lemons and grapefruit as described further on.

In order to produce a good jelly there must be acid of the right kind in the proper amounts. Sweet apples, cherries, peaches, pears and strawberries require the addition of lemon juice or equal quantities of sour or crab-apple juice. Rhubarb and pineapple have too large a proportion of acid to the pectin they contain, and, therefore, do not jell unless pectin is added. These are some of the facts science has given us.

Even though the correct balance between pectin and acid is maintained, success is not assured unless the right amount of sugar is added. As a rule more failures result from an overdose of sweetening than from too little. Experts have found that the old proportion of one cup of sugar to one cup of juice is too great except in the case of sour grapes and currants, and that one-half to three-quarters of a cup of sugar to one cup of cranberry, sour and crab-apple juice is sufficient, while for others three-quarters of a cup sugar to one cup of juice is plenty.

Quantity of Sugar

Investigations have shown that the volume of sugar required depends upon the quantity of pectin in the juice. If it is rich in this mysterious substance it can absorb more sugar than one in which there is less pectin. Too much sweetening produces a soft, syrupy jelly, sickly in taste and unable to hold its shape, while insufficient sugar makes a tough product inclined to be sour. The best plan is to strike the happy medium.

As the quantity of sugar used depends upon the amount of pectin in the juice, it is necessary to find out how much the fruit contains. Science again comes to the rescue and recommends the Epsom Salts test. Put one

teaspoon of juice drained from the cooked fruit into a small glass or cup and add to it one-half teaspoon sugar and one-quarter teaspoon ordinary Epsom Salts. Stir this mixture until dissolved, and let it stand for 15 minutes. If a jelly results the juice is rich in pectin; if it does not set, less pectin is present, and consequently a smaller quantity of sugar must be used, or else the juice must be reinforced with concentrated pectin. If there is any doubt about the jelly-making power of the juice the test should be made.

Much of the success of jelly-making depends upon the cooking. Boiling the fruit is necessary in order to extract the pectin, but over-cooking tends to reduce the amount of this substance, and alters the color. In the first boiling it is unwise to add more water than is absolutely necessary to draw out the pectin, as additional liquid dilutes this substance. After draining off the juice it should be boiled down rapidly in a large, shallow kettle. With currants and green grapes this is done in a few minutes, while with fruits to which water was added a longer time is necessary. In any event the more quickly the boiling down is done the better. Long cooking or simmering on the back tends to produce a poor quality of jelly. Skimming of impurities before adding sugar saves this expensive material.

Heating sugar beforehand is desirable, not because of any change in the sugar, but because it prevents cooling of the juice. Lowering of temperature is to be avoided. The best time to put in the sugar is about half-way through the cooking process rather than at the commencement or finish. Stirring is necessary in order to hasten dissolving. After the sugar is added, cooking should be rapid but not furious. Simmering and slow boiling tend to produce syrupy jelly.

Avoid Over-Cooking

Over-cooking at this stage results in disappointment as the jelly will not be able to hold its shape. About five minutes after the addition of the sugar it is time to make the first test so the pan should be removed from the fire in order to prevent over-cooking. This is important. Some people prefer to put a teaspoon of the jelly on a saucer, cooling it as rapidly as possible. If it jells the mixture is done. It is easy to understand that if boiling were continued during this test, over-cooking might result.

Other homemakers wait until the jelly falls from the spoon in sheets or flakes, leaving the spoon clean. Some people can tell when to remove the pan by the way the jelly boils, but as a rule this is risky except when a person has practiced it for years. The most accurate of all is the use of a candy thermometer. The exact jelling point lies between 216 degrees and 218 degrees Fahr.

Immediately the jelly is done it should be removed from the fire for every additional minute it is heated the quality is reduced. Hot, sterilized glasses prevent spoilage and breakage. This is easily done by putting them in a pan, filling them with warm water, and boiling until needed. When the jelly is cold, hot, melted paraffin is poured on to prevent the entrance of moulds and other organisms that cause spoilage.

Besides the points already mentioned, the straining of the juice is important. If a stout bag of high-grade factory cotton or Canton flannel is used there

Continued on Page 18

Refresh Yourself



"Delicious and refreshing" describes it—but it has a flavor all its own. Once you try it you'll wonder how so good a beverage can be sold at so small a price.

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Insuring the Milk

Pasteurizing Prevents Sickness—Simple Method of Carrying It Out

TEN or fifteen years ago pasteurization of milk was considered a fad, but today it is carried on by all up-to-date city dairies because the public demand it. People now realize that pasteurization is one form of health insurance they cannot afford to be without, and prefer to pay an extra cent or two per quart, rather than run the risk of having illness in the family.

Of course, city-dwellers have no knowledge of the conditions under which the milk supply is produced, but even on the farm it is not always possible to tell whether it is free from harmful organisms. This is not surprising for an animal, perfectly healthy in appearance, may be infected with tuberculosis without the owner's knowledge. Moreover, from the color, taste, odor or general appearance of milk it is impossible to detect the presence of harmful organisms.

Among medical authorities the general opinion is that infected cows are responsible for a large number of cases of tuberculosis, especially among children. As the disease in its various forms develops slowly it may be some time before the victim becomes seriously ill, and then it takes many months and much expense before a cure can be effected. Therefore, until the time comes when people know for a certainty that the milk supply is free from infection, pasteurization is the best health insurance a family can carry, for it is a protection against ill-health, suffering and doctor bills.

It is also a safeguard against measles, typhoid, scarlet fever, summer complaint and diphtheria, for which cows are not to blame. Any one of them, however, may be carried by milk if it is handled by a person "sickening" for such a contagious disease. Dairy utensils washed in water from contaminated wells may be responsible for spreading infection. If there is no reason to suspect the purity of the supply, and if there is no contact with people who are under the weather, it is better to take milk raw than to stop drinking it because it is not pasteurized. As a rule, however, the few minutes necessary for carrying out pasteurization are a good investment because it removes all doubt and prevents unnecessary suffering. It was the great Frenchman, Pasteur, who proved that a temperature of 145 degrees Fahr. maintained for 30 minutes, destroys the harmful organisms in milk, and upon this knowledge is based the approved method of pasteurization.

Process is Simple

Although the word is a long one the process is very simple. Milk used for drinking is poured into the top part of the double boiler, with boiling water in the under part. A hole is made in the centre of the lid into which is inserted a long thermometer. When the milk reaches 145 degrees Fahr. the pan is placed in a position where that temperature can be maintained for 30 minutes. If you have no thermometer and cannot get one, allow the water underneath to boil for ten minutes and then put the double boiler at the back of the stove for 30 minutes.

When the time is up, the inner container is placed in a bowl of very cold water or on ice, in order to cool it as rapidly as possible. The milk should then be poured into a scalded vessel and kept in a cool place till needed.

The bottles used for a baby's feedings should be thoroughly washed in hot soapy water and then boiled. When the milk is modified, enough for 24 hours is made up and the right amount for each feeding is poured into the bottles. Boiled corks or fresh sterile absorbent cotton is used as plugs. A pan deeper than the bottles with a wire rack in the bottom is the best thing for pasteurizing. If such a rack is not obtainable, an inverted tin pie-plate in which holes are punched will serve as a substitute.

An Even Temperature

The bottles are surrounded with warm water reaching as high as the

milk. When the water reaches 145 degrees Fahr. it is kept at this temperature for 30 minutes, and is cooled as quickly as possible. Before each feeding a bottle is placed in water until lukewarm. If no thermometer is available the water surrounding the bottles is brought up to boiling point and then the pan is placed at the back of the range for 30 minutes.

It is easy to see how simple such a process is, although any amount of trouble would be well worth while if it saves suffering, inefficiency, or heavy doctor bills. Infants fed on pasteurized milk should be given strained orange or tomato juice in order to replace vitamin C that is destroyed by heating. After the age of three months from one teaspoon to four tablespoons (according to age) of juice, diluted with equal parts of boiled water, should be given once or twice daily. Older children should also receive their quota of fruit juices, when drinking pasteurized milk.

Short Method for Bread

By Mrs. Jean Archibald

Prepare the yeast one day before the bread is made, using the following ingredients:

2 quarts of potato water 1 Royal yeast cake
1/2 cup sugar

At noon drain water from potatoes which have been cooked for dinner; let it cool until lukewarm; add sugar and yeast. Leave this mixture in a warm place all afternoon. By supper time it should be foamy. Leave it until next morning. It will not be harmed by cooling during the night. The following day, at any time, put the yeast preparation on the stove and heat until lukewarm; add two tablespoons (level) of salt and enough flour to make a batter; beat a few minutes, then add enough flour to make a dough sufficiently stiff that it will not stick to hands or kneading board; knead a couple of minutes on board and put in greased breadpan; let dough rise until two and one-half times original size. This should not require more than one and one-half hours. Then put the dough in greased pans and let rise again two and one-half times its size. Bake slowly. The crust should not begin to brown for at least 15 minutes after the bread is put in oven.

Note.—If there is not enough potato water from the potatoes cooked at dinner any additional amount can be prepared easily, using two mashed potatoes for every quart of water. All the potato water to be used should be ready at noon on the day before the bread is to be baked and no water added on baking day. It is a good plan to place the pan of dough to rise in a pan of warm water. The bread will be better if the dough is kneaded down once or twice after first rising.

Rolls or Buns

Use potato water preparation as in white bread.

1 quart potato water 4 tablespoons shortening (melted)
1 tablespoon salt
4 tablespoons sugar

Proceed as for white bread.

Graham or Entire Wheat Bread

Use potato water preparation as for white bread.

1 quart potato water 1 tablespoon salt
1/2 cup sugar or 1/4 cup molasses
1/2 cup flour to make a batter

Graham Flour to Stiffen Dough

Proceed as for white bread only let rise to twice its size instead of two and one-half times its size.

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If so, you will find a renewal coupon in this issue. It is attached for your convenience during these busy days, when you are apt to overlook renewing your subscription, and in consequence, possibly miss several issues of The Guide containing articles or continued stories in which you are particularly interested.

On page 3 you will find Special Premium Offer to subscribers sending in renewals at once.

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Medical science has conferred another boon upon mankind by the discovery of Iodine Salts as a **PREVENTIVE** of goitre—an enlargement of the thyroid gland which affects thousands of people, especially those resident in lake areas.

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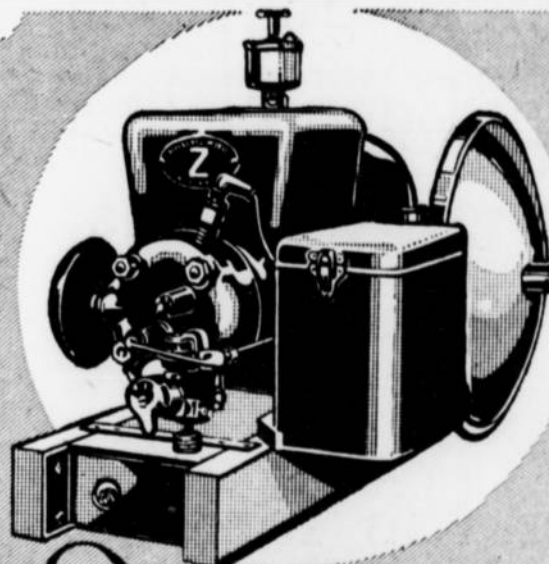
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Secrets of the Jelly Pot

Continued from Page 16

is no danger of the juice being cloudy, unless, of course, the pulp is pressed. This is never done by people who make clear, sparkling jellies. A second or even a third extraction of pectin is often made with good results. After draining, the pulp is returned to the pan with enough water to cover the contents. This is boiled five minutes and is allowed to drip. A good quality of jelly can be made from second and third extractions, but most people prefer to combine the three lots of juice which produce a fine jelly. The pulp, when sugar and spice are added, makes delicious fruit butters.

Home-made pectin used for re-enforcing juices is not hard to prepare. Grate the yellow rind from oranges, lemons or grape-fruit and peel off the

white part. Put the latter through a meat chopper, and to every half pound add three cups water and three table-spoons lemon juice. Let it stand for five hours and then boil it for ten minutes. Pour into a jelly-bag to drip. If the prepared pectin is not to be used immediately cook it in the double boiler for 30 minutes with the water simmering below.

Without a doubt men and women of science are rendering homemakers valuable service by solving many of their problems. Jelly-making, for instance, has been made a simple process since experts revealed the secrets of the jelly-pot. Although they have discovered a good deal they are not yet satisfied, and are continuing to give homemakers still more definite knowledge concerning the making of sparkling jellies from wild and tame fruits.

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All patterns 15c each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened so Far

Laura Winright, after spending two years in Europe, receives a letter from her father bidding her return at once as he was dying. On arriving in New York she found that neither her brother Tom, nor her fiancé, George Annisford, were aware that Adam Winright was even ill. When they reached Castle Sunset they found him dead in the library. That evening Laura found her telegram to her father marked with a heavy imprint of a man's thumb.

Harry Burnville, the detective employed by Tom Winright, made very thorough enquiries into the history of all the people living at Castle Sunset. In the course of a search blackmail letters are discovered, and the detective spends many days in fruitless search.

A friend, Miss Sifton, arrives on the scene to tell Laura Winright of having seen her father's ghost as she passed Castle Sunset the night previous. Just as Miss Sifton told her story she sighted the same man in grey. The detective and members of the family immediately gave chase.

CHAPTER X

The Parting of the Ways

So George Annisford, yielding at last to Laura Winright's arguments, decided he would go up-lake alone, and come to Maitland Port for her on his return trip.

"And then?" he insisted.

"Then?" she repeated; but the word held a question.

She had gained time, anyway; time, she argued with herself, was all there was to it. She did not want to marry so soon after her father's death. George should not have claimed, so early, the fulfillment of her promise. There was no other difficulty; the time of course would come when she would marry him gladly, for was he not the one man in the world for her?

When he came back—then, they could discuss the entire problem quietly, sensibly, logically.

Thus she argued with herself, and was glad of the respite. Then "It's all a lie!" she told herself in sudden honesty. "I don't want to marry him, now or ever. Yet I'm letting him go away thinking I have promised to marry him when he comes back. I have promised, too."

Yes, that was the truth she had tried to evade with all her mental side-steppings. It stared at her with red eyes from her mirror.

It had been easy to say "Yes" to George Annisford and wear his ring two years before. Then, she was going to England, and marriage was a long way off. It was easy now to say "Then?" with a questioning uplift, giving him to understand she would wed him when he came back from up-lake. That, again, was weeks distant, not immediately to be faced, and she could quibble with her conscience that she had given no promise, but had merely asked a question and left the future to answer.

She wrestled with herself in accusatory strain till she was nerve-racked and heart-sick. Then, petulantly, she called Nick Ross to get out the car, and drove far up the river to the Black Hole.

The June day was beautiful, the sun hanging radiant in a huge blue vault decorated with filmy white clouds. The song of the river, never stilled, pursued Laura hauntingly. She breathed deep, and told herself she would put these perplexing problems out of her mind. But she could not.

In desperation she leaned forward.

"Ross!"

He half turned, one eye still on the road ahead, and his hands on the wheel.

"Miss Winright!"

She must remember her place, and his. He had been too pleasantly forward at times. Her tone as she went on was that of a rather haughty mistress to a servant—a good servant, perhaps, but a servant none the less.

"Mr. Annisford says that you write poetry?"

"Not guilty, your ladyship." He defied her haughtiness with mock-humility.

"Did you never feel like it?"

"There are times—times when I watch the sunsets, and times when I think"—he flushed—"when I think of this and that. But it's not for me. I have the phonetoscope to keep me busy. A chap in this world can't always do the one best thing. He has to do the

first thing that comes to his hand."

To Laura, that explained much; it explained why Nick Ross had said, "I'm Nick Ross" and thrust out his hand when he should have tipped his chauffeur's cap and stood at attention. It explained, too, her own weakness now. She was doing, with Annisford, not the best thing, but the first thing that came to hand.

"There are things," she said slowly, still in that patronizing tone, "things that are clearly, absolutely right, that ought to be done, if—"

She hesitated, not finding just the words she sought. The chauffeur kept his eyes on the road.

"If?" he repeated. "There is no if when a thing is absolutely right. It must be done regardless."

She relapsed into silence. The chauffeur, staring ahead, gave the car an added spurt, apparently quite without reason.

"Ross!"

"Yes, Miss Winright."

"We will go back."

Through the rest of the long ride she sat staring along the wide, white road, seeing always George Annisford—George Annisford, going up-lake in his yacht, taking, not her, but her promise. He would come that afternoon to say good-bye.

Seated on the porch at Castle Sunset, she idly turned the pages of a book, but her thoughts were far from it. A footstep grated on the gravel walk. She glanced up.

"George! You are going?" She flushed, guiltily, for through her whole being had surged relief.

"That's the word, chick."

Annisford, gayly doffing his cap, sat himself on the steps at her feet.

Laura's book slid to the floor with a bang. Her hands, disengaged, nervously clasped and unclasped, token that her mind was busy. Her perplexing problem gripped her anew. Through her mind surged the few words Nick Ross, the chauffeur, had spoken a half hour before.

Annisford cheerily searched her blue eyes.

"Why so sad, youngster? Not for my going, I'll venture?"

Laura's wavering eyes shifted to the fallen book. George retrieved it. Scarce

knowing what she did, the girl placed it on her lap.

"Thank you," she muttered. "You're leaving right away?"

"The time limit is fixed at half an hour. Jones is to toot the siren for me. I hate to leave you, youngster. But you know, Laura, there's always the coming back we can look forward to."

"Yes."

She seemed to gasp, grappling with a desperate decision.

"George!"

"Here am I." His tone was light.

"George." She hesitated. "I have been thinking—"

"A bad, bad sign." He laughed.

"But I have been thinking, George," she repeated, seriously, "thinking—oh, so hard. Oh, I hate to tell you this—you have been so good to me—but it seems as though I must speak—"

He smiled at her.

"It is better to speak now, George—now, before it is too late—to save your happiness—and mine."

Annisford fixed on her a questioning gaze.

"What is it, chick?" he asked, in a hushed tone. "What is troubling you?"

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partnership for me, girl—that's Annisford and Winright."

Her look was soberly reproachful. "No, George," she answered, in quiet, even tones, "you will not do that. You will not try to win me."

"Just watch me," he defied her. "You will not do that, George," she insisted, "because you are not a man to give me needless pain. For my sake as well as for your own, George, you will give me up, now—and for all time. For my sake—for yours—you will not speak of these things again."

He bowed his head, and for many moments was silent. Anxiously she waited.

"It's not fair, Laura," he at length burst forth. "Why, you just put me out of court. I'm not getting a fighting chance—"

"But for my sake, George—for yours—you must," she repeated, in tones quiet but decided. "These things end here. In future we will not—must not—speak of them."

She gazed at him with an air of finality. For a moment they both were silent. From the foot of the hill sounded the deep-voiced, musical siren of the Beatrice.

"You are going?" Laura Winright asked.

"Yes." He turned quite calmly toward the walk. "That's the signal. The Beatrice is waiting. Good-bye, Laura—"

With a quick step forward and a sudden movement he caught her in his arms and kissed her fervently. She did not shrink from him.

"It's the last time," he declared, still smiling. "There, youngster, I'm off. Guess I'll cut across the lawn and see if Nick's car is in commission. Good-bye, chick, and thank God you're rid of me."

"Good-bye," she muttered.

He had taken a half dozen paces when, rising, she hurried down the steps.

"George!"

He turned, his face illumined. Impetuously she ran to him.

"We'll always be the best of friends, you know, George," she pleaded. "Always the best of friends."

She longed to console him, even though his smile told her that she had inflicted no hurt.

"You've always been—you'll always be—my very best friend? Isn't that so?"

"Why, sure, little girl!"

She stretched forth her hand. He clasped it warmly. Tears leapt to her eyes. She gazed timidly down at the grass.

"Good-bye," she repeated.

She felt the warm hand-clasp relax.

"Good-bye, chick," he answered, cheerily.

She did not watch him go. Swinging sharply in the moment of parting, she gazed fixedly out across the blue waters of the lake, lying far below. The June day was aglow with sunshine that not alone thrilled the world before her eyes, but crowded into her soul till there was room for nothing else there. Never had she thought her bondage so hard as now, when the snapping of her chains opened to her all the undreamed-of joy of freedom. The world was before her, and youth was hers.

"Free!" she whispered joyously, racing toward the cedars that bounded the lawn, her hands outstretched in welcome to the blue lake that, free like herself, danced with equal joy in the sunshine.

Afar across the harbor at her moorings lay the Beatrice, with her white hull and burnished funnels and taper spars, impatiently awaiting her master's coming. Again the siren sounded.

"And George?" Laura Winright questioned, with a touch of self-reproach.

Her eyes flashed toward the distant garage. She had not heard the car. George must have passed long ago through the latticed gate. She did not glimpse him anywhere about the brick building. Her eyes retraced the path he must have taken across the lawn, till they came home to the grass at her feet. In all that distance she could not find him.

He might still be in the garage; or else, hurrying faster than she had fancied, had turned the bend in the

roadway and was perhaps by this time descending Harbor Hill.

Hesitating a moment, Laura slowly took the path he had followed. Half way to the lattice-fence, she halted, her foot on the threshold of the little summer-house. She peered in awe-struck silence into the semi-darkness of the place.

George Annisford knelt on the ground, his head bowed upon the rustic seat, his hands tight-clenched. His whole figure quivered, but no sound escaped him.

The girl gazed at him a terrified moment, her soul filled with a strange horror—horror of her own light-hearted joy of but an instant before. Tears rushed to her eyes. Instinctively she stretched forth her hands toward him, and took one silent step across the threshold.

Then she halted, and her hands sank to her sides. Her freedom had been bought, and each of them had almost paid the price.

Without a word, without a backward glance, she turned and, silent as in her coming, retraced her steps to Castle Sunset.

CHAPTER XI

The 'Phone Message from Nile

Laura Winright went straight to her room. There she stayed till with a defiantly cheerful scream of the melodious siren, the Beatrice sped like a flash of light down the dark lane between the twin piers. She stayed, watching, till the taper spars merged in the horizon.

Yes, she was free!

Now she felt miserable; more miserable than ever in her life before. She had done a selfish, unkind thing to the one man who loved her; she had done it under the hypocritical profession that it was for his sake as well as for hers.

That Annisford's habitual good cheer might mask deeper feelings she

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had never dreamed. The haunting recollection of the unplumbed depths into which she had gazed piled up misery for her in the days that followed.

More than once she was tempted to write Annisford, to go back on what she had done, to bid him come to Maitland Port for her on his south-bound trip.

Womanly pride alone restrained her. She was the sort of girl who intuitively waits to be wooed. And, in her insistence to shut off all possibility of a change of heart, she herself had absolutely forbidden George Annisford to woo her.

She could only wait, and feel miserable, and try to comfort herself with the thought: "This search for the man in grey comes first."

The next morning's mail brought a letter from Tom, at Detroit.

"I've just been called to New York on important business for the store, and will be gone a week. Burnville has full authority to draw on Airth and Kinzie for any funds he may need. If any messages come to Castle Sunset for me, don't wait to forward them; open them yourself and use your own judgment as to answering."

He went on to detail the business which called him to New York. There was a post-script, which Laura Winright did not at once notice:

"P.S. Keep a sharp look-out for this fellow Webster. Burnville feels certain he's still hanging around Maitland Port. If he takes the risk of staying, you may be sure it's for no good purpose."

The sweltering heat of midsummer drove Laura Winright to a hammock on the wide porch overlooking Lake Huron. She rocked softly to and fro, pondering Tom's letter, and particu-

larly that post-script. Despite their pursuit, the menacing man in grey had made a complete getaway. There had been no glimpse of him since the night Laura grappled with him on the lawn. Yet though she never saw him, she felt his menacing presence always nearer.

A step on the porch and a boyish whistle heralded Glory Adair—Glory Adair, no longer in starch uniform, but in a fluffy white, with a filmy parasol and an out-of-doors smile illumining her brown eyes.

"I'm through," she announced.

"Don't say that," urged Laura Winright. "Just sit and talk to me, Glory. I can't let you go."

"You can't help yourself."

But the nurse did not go. She perched herself mannishly on the porch rail.

"I can't stay more than a few minutes. You'll see my reason for staying that long if you turn your head."

"Mr. Burnville!"

"Precisely."

Burnville came swinging up the walk. He glanced quizzically at Glory. "My esteemed rival." His smile, as he sat down, was blandly irritating.

"At your service, Mr. Burnville." Yet all the while the brown eyes seemed to demand: "What brings you here so early?"

"I wish to Heaven," exclaimed Burnville, "that Andrew Webster had the only grey beard on earth. I spent all yesterday lining up a grey-bearded man who had been seen in Ashfield township. False alarm, as usual! Miss Winright, we're going to get him. There's not a shadow of doubt. He's here. He's hiding. He won't leave Maitland Port till he's accomplished his purpose, whatever that is. And he can't stay around here without being caught. . . . But you can't land the man you want without running

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W 482

down a lot of false scents. I learned that long ago."

A lambent fire played in Glory's eyes. "Oh!" she observed.

"You know it, you cold-blooded critter!" flashed Burnville. "I've got a hundred people, Miss Winright, on the look-out for that man in grey. I've seen every constable for miles around."

"In short, the dragnet?" put in Miss Adair.

"Yes. The dragnet, as thorough as one can make it in a place like Maitland Port."

"It's an excellent system—when you're after an ordinary criminal."

"So I think."

"Only, this criminal isn't ordinary."

"Oh?"

Burnville's monosyllable held a question.

In Glory's eyes danced a malicious light. She enjoyed the daring game of teasing this practical criminal-hunter. She liked Harry Burnville for his relentless thoroughness. She had no contempt for his methods; rather respect, of a profound order.

"You're floundering," she ventured. "You need a helping hand? Mine?" She extended it to him, a pretty hand, very slim, and almost pallidly white.

He took the tips of her fingers. "Mine without the asking?"

She did not flush, Laura Winright would have done.

"No. Not till your wits make a better showing. I'm really sorry for you, Mr. Burnville. May I help you with a tip? I've a few minutes to spare. Is it a go? Then listen."

She leaned toward him, just a touch of insolence in her smile. Burnville's satiric look did not change. They admired and respected and hated one another very thoroughly, thought Laura. She glanced across the sweltering lawn.

"It's hot," she protested. "Just

see how that poor old Madeira vine is drooping! Please don't fight, you two."

"He won't. He's going to sit at the feet of Gamaliel for a few minutes. You'll never catch that man, Mr. Burnville."

"Why?"

"Because you're not looking for him."

"No?"

"No. You're just looking for his alias."

"Oh?"

Harry Burnville, reticent, yet enquiring, retired behind a Verdun of monosyllables.

"He's a forgery, this man in grey, this Andrew Webster."

Burnville smiled.

"I've discounted that. Either 'Andrew Webster' is an alias, or the real Andrew Webster is travelling under an assumed name. I surmise, too, that even the grey beard may be a disguise."

Glory laughed.

Laura resented the laugh. Glory Adair, she felt, had her drawbacks. She was a bit unfeeling. She discussed these issues with the calm professional manner of an experienced surgeon conducting a clinic. To Laura Winright, they were issues of life and death.

"Where you professional detectives are hampered is in not knowing palmistry. It would help you immensely, Mr. Burnville. Why don't you take a course?"

She was deadly serious.

"I mean it. Oh, you scientific detectives now-a-days are marvellously equipped. You mug every criminal or possible criminal on earth. You have your rogue's galleries, your filing cabinets full of statistics, your specialists, your Bertillo records of every poor wretch who falls into your clutches, yet—yet you blindly ignore the one

master-key that will unlock the mystery of every crime. The human hand."

Burnville smiled, sceptically.

"It is very interesting," he said, with mock politeness.

"And very true. Look at this, Mr. Burnville." She caught Laura's hand. "If this girl were a stranger to you—if you arrested her on suspicion—you could photograph her, and look up her record, and take her Bertillon measurements and her finger-tip signatures. But wouldn't it be worth infinitely more to sit down with a microscope and in a few minutes tell the world specifically whether she did or did not commit the crime of which she stood accused? You could do that—if you could read her hand."

"We haven't this—this Andrew Webster's handprint," retorted the detective.

"Except on the telegram."

Burnville hesitated.

"Ye-es," he admitted.

"You doubt it?"

"I suppose it's a logical inference that they are one and the same. What does the hand-print tell you?"

"That is part of my case. It will be part of yours when you learn palmistry. But we have Adam Winright's hand-prints. I have them here." She opened her portfolio. "I secured them nearly two years ago."

Laura handled the grimy fragments of blotting paper with a sense of shrinking. They called back the lighted parlor, her father lying under the white sheet, and the clammy hands she grasped in hers while she patiently studied the lines.

"What does that hand-print tell you?" challenged Glory. "Nothing. But it tells me that you're mistaken about Adam Winright handling those letters we found in his desk."

"Oh?" Harry Burnville entrenched himself behind the sceptical monosyllable.

"How do I know? See these finger-tips. This line of the head. System. Order. Steadiness. A clear, orderly, business-like life, all through. Such a man would not leave letters lying loose in a drawer—"

"Under stress of excitement?" Burnville was interested despite himself.

"Surely?" agreed Laura.

"System. Order. Steadiness," repeated Glory, "faithfully followed through thirty busy years. You can't change that nature in a day. You say Adam Winright was alarmed and excited, so he left those letters lying loose. Dear girl, your father just couldn't do that. It would have been a crime against his nature. Look at your hand, Laura—see those impetuous lines, and that depression, and those finger-tips—You can't shift one of those lines, or build up that depression, or grow finger-tips like mine. These old, square fingers spell steadiness and self-control, dear; yours indicate impetuosity turning to resolve; you, Mr. Burnville, you"—she laughed—"you're the man who keeps his own counsel, works on his own campaign, thoroughly—oh, so thoroughly! Yet you lack the wider vision. Whatever we poor humans do, we do according to those lines. They are the lines of our destiny. We may do big things or little things, mean things or generous, bold or timid—but we do them just the one way our hand indicates. Each hand has its dominant characteristic. Mine is steadiness; yours, Laura, is impetuosity, plus stubbornness; yours, Mr. Burnville, is secrecy and thoroughness; and—Adam Winright's was system."

Her eyes sparkled. Deep conviction rang in her clear tones. Yet Burnville's face wore a bland smile, covering all hint of feeling.

"Under stress—?"

"Mr. Burnville, listen, won't you? Under the stress of knowing that he was to die in a few hours, perhaps in a few minutes, Adam Winright walked to the telephone, called Doctor Chalmers, gave him directions in an unexcited voice, and then returned to the table where you, Laura, found him. That was the supreme stress, and he stood the test. He was not shaken by that; would he be entirely unnerved by threats?"

Laura Winright found no answer. Burnville, if he found one, did not voice it.

"Adam Winright never saw those letters."

"Glory!"

"I've said it."

"But—in dad's own desk—"

"I mean it, just the same. Take any circumstance you like. Look at those old books and papers we found, all tied and arranged in order. Look at your own letters, Laura, in that same desk, every one of them arranged by date. And then Mr. Burnville picks up this bunch of loose letters, lying every which-way, and—I'm disgusted!"

The jangle of the telephone indoors mingled with her concluding exclamation. She disregarded it. The mockery of a scowl crossed her fair face.

Burnville spoke.

"I have anticipated a disguise," he said, complacently. "I have calculated on an alias. When we find this man, he will be grey-bearded, wearing a shabby grey suit. He may not be Andrew Webster. He may be rich or poor—it doesn't matter. He does exist. We know that. We've all seen him. And I'll get him. Perhaps sooner than you think, you precious sceptic."

Laura had gone, unnoticed by either. In the engrossing argument, the disputants disregarded even the oppressive heat. Despite the lake breeze, the air hung heavy.

Laura Winright returned.

"The telephone, Mr. Burnville."

Burnville rose.

"I hate to leave the field to you, Miss Adair. But I'll come back to the fight it out. . . . I left word at the hotel that I could be reached here," he added, in explanation.

He returned in a moment, once more his brisk self. He had no time for argument; he was bent on business.

"Thank you, Miss Adair, for your

neat disquisition. Theory is an excellent thing, particularly if it's perfectly sound. In the next twenty-four hours I hope to reciprocate by demonstrating the results of practical work. Of course I don't tell you everything, but I may remark, that the Nile constable apparently had an awful cold."

Glory gazed at Laura Winright while the detective's heels crunched the gravel.

"That means," she interpreted, "that he's just got a telephone message from Nile, a little hamlet away out in the country. From the constable there. It concerns the man in grey. And Harry Burnville thinks his chase is ended." She took up her portfolio. "Well, Miss Winright, I'm going. My patient, I think, can survive without me."

Laura Winright spent the sultry day in a state of nervous apprehension. Burnville's absolute certainty stood out in strong contrast to Glory's plausible theorizing. Laura did not know which to take at its face value. There was, too, haunting her every moment the imminence of developments of which the detective had given only a hint.

From Maitland Port to Nile was several hours' drive. Probably Burnville would have a long chase after he got there. She might not hear from him till nightfall; maybe not till next morning.

Despite the oppressive heat, her nervous apprehension drove her to any form of action. She called the garage, intending to take out the car. No one answered. Ross, evidently, had deserted his post again.

Early evening found her again on the porch, panting with the intense, lingering heat. She would welcome a breeze, even if it were a hurricane.

Katie appeared in the doorway.

"The telephone, Miss!" she announced. "For you."

Laura did not wait to argue. She knew what to expect. The message might, indeed, be mere trivial gossip, and—yes, it might be from Burnville, the message for which she had all day been waiting.

Just outside the library door, she caught up the receiver.

"This is Laura Winright. Who is speaking?"

She heard only a strange gabble—a man's voice, but no distinguishable words.

"Please repeat that," she urged.

"This is Harry Burnville." The words at last shaped themselves clearly out of the gabbling undertone. The voice seemed strange, excited, a bit hoarse. "Miss Winright, I have him—I have the man in grey."

(To be continued next week.)

When Demons Run Amuck

Continued from Page 9

the hot season a very cool storage place is necessary. Investigations have shown that at 40 degrees Fahr. the pillagers are kept in check; at 45 degrees they commence to get busy; at 50 degrees they attack foods with energy, while at 60 degrees they reach millions in number.

A good refrigerator is made with this in mind and maintains temperatures sufficient to control the growth of bacteria, but a cheap, poorly-constructed ice-box is not to be compared with a cold, dry cellar. Yet what can be done when neither a good cellar, pantry or refrigerator is available?

Try an Ice Well

If you are in this predicament, resolve to have an ice-well next season. Start to talk about it now, for the well must be dug before freeze-up, and the water is put in during the cold weather. Everybody who has one is most enthusiastic about it for the week's supply of meat can be kept safely, while milk and cream remain sweet for a reasonable time, and best of all you can have ice cream every week! Directions for making this excellent means of refrigerating can be found in The Guide Bulletin 51. A stamped addressed envelope and one cent will bring it to you. In The Guide of February 14, 1923, and June 13, 1923, are directions for building home-made coolers which have been found useful on the farm for keeping foods in hot weather.



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Iceless Refrigerator

Another substitute for an ice-box is an iceless refrigerator which can be made by any handy person. Its framework measures 14 x 16 x 42 inches, and the sides are covered with wire screening, rustless preferably. One side forms the door and must be well fitting with a good catch and hinges. Adjustable shelves are put in and the whole thing, wire included, is given two coats of white paint or enamel. This permits the cooler to be cleaned readily and leaves no cubby holes in which bacteria can flourish.

Over the top of this is put a cover of cotton flannel, duck, burlap, or drill which buttons on by means of buggy hooks and eyes or large-headed tacks and eyelets worked in the material. These are put on the top and down the side where the door opens. The tacks are nailed on the top and side of the door instead of on the frame to allow for opening. A wide hem overlaps the closing. The bottom extends down to the lowest part of the frame which stands in a pan of slightly larger measurements. Four double strips tapering to eight or 10 inches in width are sewn to the upper part of the sides and are allowed to absorb water from

a shallow pan on top of the cooler which is kept full of water. The wicks transfer water to the cover which becomes saturated in a short time. As evaporation is constantly going on, heat is absorbed from the interior of the cooler.

In defeating the invisible armies that invade the house, the best weapon a homemaker can use is knowledge. With accurate information concerning the occurrence, development and behavior of plundering sprites, she can hold them at bay and repulse every attack they make. This job of policing the kitchen and pantry is not a difficult one, but it requires eternal vigilance.

Short Cuts in Threshing Time

Continued from Page 13

sugar, two teaspoons cornstarch, lump of butter. Brown in saucepan over fire and add boiling water until it is clear. Flavor with vanilla.

Apple Pudding

4 cups chopped raisins	2 cups of butter
1 dozen sour apples run through chopper	6 EGGS
4 cups of sugar creamed with butter	2 cups of milk
	4 cups of flour
	1 teaspoon salt
	4 level teaspoons baking powder.

Bake in oven and serve with sugar and milk or better still cream and sugar.

It is easy to plan the suppers, for cold sliced meat, scalloped potatoes, macaroni and cheese or macaroni with tomato sauce, all offer a pleasing variety. Try giving them fresh hot apple sauce sprinkled with cinnamon and warm ginger cake for supper some night. Notice how the men will sniff the air when they come in, for there is something so appetizing about the smell of newly baked ginger bread.

By all means do not neglect the afternoon lunch. Many housewives object to serving lunch, giving little heed to the effect the lack of lunch has on the men. The objection is that it makes extra work and costs more. There is a time in the middle of the afternoon when the men begin to get fagged-out and work slows down. This is the time to appear with that big pot of good tea. Some biscuits with currants, or cheese sandwiches, and a plain cake all in the covered basket make it easy to serve this lunch, for the basket can be left in charge of the engineer, and he will bring it in in the evening. What a shout goes up when lunch appears on the scene and how much faster the men work when they have eaten. I have

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seen it tried both ways and where lunch is not served the men come in nearly starved at night and inclined to be quarrelsome. The little expense and time consumed is nothing compared to the benefit resulting from giving the men tea in the afternoon.

The housewife should save herself all she can during this busy time. Be sure to eat proper meals. It is a good plan to take your dinner and supper while things are fresh, just before the men come in, for if you wait until the men are finished things look so unappetizing that you are tempted to take a cup of tea and let it go at that. As a result you are worn out long before threshing days are over and have that deadly dull feeling that not as a result of overwork but through a lack of proper nourishment.

Have a lazy stool and make use of it regardless of the fact that it is scoffed at by old-fashioned housewives. When the chance offers go outside and get away from the kitchen. This will rest you and you come in ready to do twice as much as before. Plan your work ahead and keep planning so that when the threshers pull away you will be positively sorry to see them go and will only wish that threshers came oftener than once a year.

New Schools for Old

Continued from Page 7

whole community derived valuable assistance.

The teacher's cottage served as a community demonstration of the ways to make work easier and more pleasant in the farm home. The women of the district became interested, and this led to the holding of short courses in the school, in cooking, sewing, child care, household conveniences, and many other home topics. The farm women's club was organized and did splendid work for the school and community. As a result of these classes and work, running water and furnaces have been installed in a number of farm homes in the community, in spite of the fact that there has been a succession of bad years. Vegetable gardens, small fruits, canning and preserving have come into use with the new work of the school. That these activities have a real economic value is evidenced by the fact that since this work has started real estate values have increased in Porter district. In six years' time Porter has won the right to be called a wide-awake and progressive farming community.

An inter-denominational Sunday School was organized, and held its meetings in the schoolhouse. In 1915 a band was organized, composed of 13

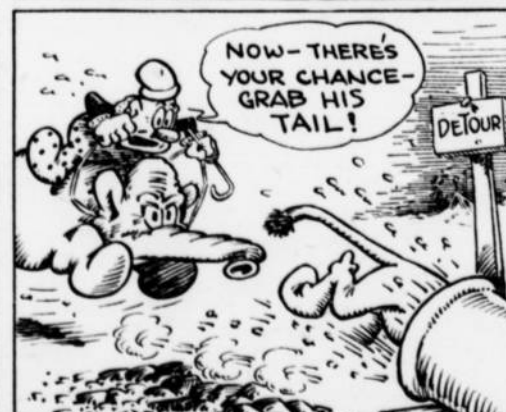
young men and women, after Mrs. Harvey had seen evidences of a strong love of music on the part of some of the people. A gramophone was loaned to the school and a piano rented. The band held its practices and concerts in the school building.

It is not possible here to go into details of the program of school studies and the methods that Mrs. Harvey used in the schoolroom. Pedagogues, students and others concerned with such matters, will find very helpful information in the chapters on: Program and Organization, Agriculture and the Curriculum, and The Place of Reading and Writing. Needless to say that Mrs. Harvey's success was as outstanding in these as in the other things which she attempted. As her school work increased she was given an assistant. Classes were so arranged that there was no break in the school work when grade eight was reached. The pupils simply proceeded with high school work in their own home school. Special provision was made for boys and girls who had to stay out of school for farm work. Their studies were so arranged that they dropped quite naturally into their work on their return to school and were not made conscious of their handicap of being out of school.

How Mrs. Harvey made the atmosphere of the school a social lesson is

TINY CAPTURES A LION

Nose like a bloodhound, legs like a greyhound, and Nicholas Nutt rides him like a western cow pony—that's Tiny, the trick elephant of Dooville. If you don't believe that the Old Timers of Dooville will tell you of the time he trailed the escaped lion, won the reward and re-established Nicky in the habit of eating. They were travelling south from Dooville, late one afternoon, Tiny and his master, and mighty unhappy they were, too. "No more ice cream cones for you," said Nicky, sadly. "and I don't know when I'll eat again, if I don't get some money." Beyond the next turn in the road, opportunity was lying in wait for them. It was heralded to them in a big sign—\$50 Reward! Escaped Lion! \$50. "Our chance to eat again," gasped Nicholas. "After him, Tiny!" The pachyderm took the trail head lowered, trunk to the ground, like an anxious bloodhound, and soon they sighted the lion, hiding behind a fence and eating his dinner, which he had stolen from a kitchen. The fugitive lion soared into the air and cleared a high fence. "For Nick and peanuts," thought Tiny and flew after him. Through backyards and thoroughfares ran the strange race. Tiny stuck to the pursuit, gaining ever so slowly. The race really was ended when the lion forgot about his tail. He should have curled it up when he dived into the big piece of discarded pipe. But his haste was too great. With his head safely out of the other end, he felt a great weight attach itself to the tip of his tail and he was a prisoner. Tiny had wrapped his trunk around the tail. Now, I doubt if you ever saw a lion captured in that fashion. No one in Dooville ever had, and citizens, old and young, lined the curbs to view the triumphant parade. In fact, at first glance, Tiny was not recognizable, and it appeared that Nicky was riding some fantastic animal out of ancient history—or a bad dream—a creature with a lion's head, a giraffe's neck—provided it had severe tonsillitis—and the rotund tonneau of a baby elephant. You see, Tiny had to carry the pipe along to retain his hold on the prisoner. They got the \$50 alright, and Tiny overate on his favorite diet of peanuts and ice cream cones.



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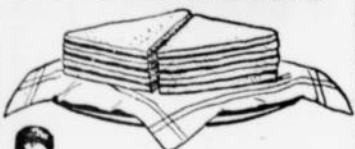
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well told in the chapter on Ethics and the Social School. The children were taught to help each other, to take pride in their school, to understand and appreciate beauty, the joy of useful work. "The songs they sang told of neighborliness, of continuity with a past, of a common roof and common weal, of the need of friends, beauty and kindness in life." In lessons and in play Mrs. Harvey worked to free the children of that paralyzing self-consciousness that sometimes often prevents country children from giving

The Doings of Excelsior

Achievements of Club Members—Some of the Projects Undertaken

EACH year members of the Excelsior Club of The Grain Growers' Guide are achieving splendid things. Just read what one girl did last season. She bought flower seeds to the amount of \$1.30, and as soon as the ground was ready she put them in. When weeds began to appear she went right after them, so that her garden would not be robbed of moisture. Just as it was doing nicely down came a heavy rain which washed the seedlings out by the roots. After it was over she set them up again and they grew. Imagine her dismay when hail knocked all the leaves off! Many others would have been discouraged, but not so Roberta—she hoed and worked with the plants and they came again.

Reward for Persevering

That she met with success is plain, for even on October 8 of last year, she had asters four inches across. During the summer her sweet peas were a mass of bloom and so were the phlox, pansies, pinks and California poppies. Roberta also had carrots, beets, mangels, parsnips and turnips, and raised raspberries given her by a neighbor. Her pig she bought at six weeks old for \$4.00, and gave it milk and other feed that were not being used for anything else. She sold it in the fall, paid back the money she owed for it and used the rest of the money to fix up her room! Wasn't that a fine season's achievement?

These members are carrying out some worth-while projects for 1924:

Raises Chickens

"Last year I chose as my project raising chickens, but owing to losses that occurred last winter I have only two roosters and one pullet left, which are pure-bred Rhode Island Red. This year I will continue raising chickens. I shall set the eggs that I get from my pullet and sell the ones that I don't need. I shall also try keeping bees. For this I will buy a two-lb. package of bees and the necessary equipment. In undertaking these two projects I am going to use \$12 of my own money."—Harvey Houston, age 12, Grenfell, Sask.

"I am very much interested in growing wheat. Daddy has given me an acre of land to start on. I am killing gophers to buy my seed with, the bounty is only one cent on them so it goes pretty slow, but I have quite a few now. With the money I get for my wheat in the fall I intend to use to buy more seed for the next year."—Edna Brookes, Beechy, Sask.

Keeps Accurate Records

"I am a little girl, ten years old, and live on a farm. I don't need any money as my grandma gave me a setting of turkey eggs, and an old turkey last year. The turkey would not stay at home, so I sold her for \$2.50. From the setting of eggs I raised five hen turkeys, which I value at \$2.00 each. As I didn't have any separate place for them I am allowing my parents \$2.50 for their keep during the winter. "With the \$2.50 I received for my turkey last fall I bought a gobbler this spring. I also have two ducks which I value at 75c each. My neighbor gave them to me for taking care of her baby at threshing time.

"I am raising my turkeys and ducks with hens. As we have plenty of hens mother said I could have the use of what I needed in return for helping her in the house. I am keeping an account of the cost of raising poultry.

of the best that is in them. She helped the children of Porter School overcome awkward manners and bashfulness, develop leadership and win a freedom of expression that is rare in most schools.

In this manner during a period of six years Mrs. Porter gave a practical demonstration of a socialized rural school, and won the confidence, friendship and admiration of the people who worked with her to re-make the life of their community.

"The young turkeys I feed eggs, valued at 15c a dozen, cornmeal and rolled oats I am buying at the store. I get what sour milk mother has to spare and I give them plenty of fresh water. The young ducks I feed cornmeal cake, or bread and milk, and plenty of water. Later I shall buy small wheat for my poultry at 30c a bushel."—Sarah Randall, Valparaiso, Sask.

Fond of Plant Life

"I am going to take up a study of plant life, particularly flowers and trees, and have a collection of flowers and leaves which I have started already. I am trying my best to earn money enough to buy myself a guide to plant life. Next year, I shall take up the study of birds, and continue my science work, if I get that started."—Roy S. Young, age 15, Kinley, Sask.

"I am having good success in raising poultry, Rhode Island Reds, Black Orpingtons, turkeys and geese, which I am very interested in. I am fixing up a place for rabbits, and this fall I am going to buy with my poultry money, a pair of Flemish Giants, Black Siberian and Belgian hare, and try my luck in rabbit-raising."—Campbell Atcheson, age 12, Cayley, Alta.

"I would like to become a member of the Excelsior Club again this year. I will be raising turkeys and growing grain for exhibits at our local fair. I expect to make a radio to brighten our home on some of the dull evenings."—Calvin Vernon, Craigmyle, Alta.

How About Your Hobby

Anyone between the ages of 10 and 16 (inclusive) who has a hobby that makes the farm a better place to live in, can become a member of the Excelsior Club. There is no entrance fee and no dues whatever. All you have to do is to write to the secretary explaining what you are doing. This brings you the handsome club button and a membership certificate, which shows that you are linked up with a large band of boys and girls who are doing something worth while. Some are keeping bees, some are raising livestock, poultry, gardens and seed grain, while others are canning, baking or sewing. Do not delay any longer in applying for membership in this splendid club. Address: The Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Cheap Publicity

Customer: "What's the meaning of this? Yesterday you gave me a portion twice the size of the one on my plate now."

Waiter: "Where did you sit, Sir?"

Customer: "By the window."

Waiter: "Oh, that accounts for it. We always give customers who sit in the window double portions because those tables can be seen by passers-by."

One can not deny the fact that it pays to advertise and you can just bet this customer sat in the window again because he got results. The Guide's Market Place is the window for over 75,000 farm homes in Western Canada. Thousands of our readers "peek-in" every week, keeping their weather-eye open for bargains. And hundreds of others regularly display their offerings in this window for others to see. These people have found that it pays to advertise in The Guide. Look through the classified pages yourself this week. It is more than possible you will find the very thing you want.

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED DETAILS

The Maytag Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG CALGARY

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 8, 1924.

WHEAT—Market has had a slightly lower tendency during the week, due to declining prices in other countries and favorable crop weather here. The trade here has been comparatively small with the result that the market has been nervous with a wide fluctuation and is easily influenced by small buying or small selling. United States government in their last report issued yesterday added a further 28,000,000 which had no effect on the price excepting a slight break at the opening day. Prices recovered quickly, however, and appear firm. There is no pressure here at the moment. Canadian wheat appears to have independent strength. Last year's crop is practically cleaned up and with a 10 cent premium on No. 1 Northern and new crop wheat six weeks away, it is doubtful if there will be any selling to amount to anything for sometime. Outside markets and crop conditions will of course continue to influence the market. Cash business is at a standstill only the odd car changing hands.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have held firm during the week with a limited trade passing. There is very little pressure on these markets and prices follow trend of wheat. The cash demand for oats has fallen off with buyers not anxious at present spreads. Cash barley in excellent demand, but offerings limited and trade confined to odd cars.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur Aug. 4 to Aug. 9, inclusive

Date	OATS			BARLEY			FLAX			RYE	
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW
Aug. 4	54	52	52	52	50	89	85	81	81	231	227
5	53	52	52	51	49	87	83	80	79	230	226
6	53	51	52	51	49	86	82	79	78	229	225
7	53	51	51	50	49	85	81	77	77	225	221
8	54	52	52	51	49	85	81	77	76	223	219
9	54	52	52	51	49	85	81	77	76	223	219
Week Ago	54	52	52	51	49	88	84	80	80	232	228
Year Ago	43	42	42	40	39	51	50	47	47	200	175

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports 60 Canadian stores sold Aberdeen 11c to 12c alive, Irish medium and prime 10c to 12c, Scotch 13c to 15c. Birkenhead: 540 Canadian fat cattle,

steers 19c to 20c in sink, cows 13c to 15c, bulls 11c to 12c, 1,180 Canadian stores 19c to 20c. London: Canadian dressed sides 17c to 18c, fair demand.

WINNIPEG FUTURES										
Aug. 4 to Aug. 9, inclusive.										
Aug.	4	5	6	7	8	9	Week Ago	Year Ago		
Wheat—										
Oct. 139	136	136	138	138	137	140	97			
Dec. 134	132	131	133	133	132	135	94			
May 138	136	134	137	137	136	139				
Oats—										
Oct. 55	55	55	55	55	55	55	40			
Dec. 53	53	52	53	53	53	53	38			
May 56	56	56	56	56	56	56				
Barley—										
Oct. 85	83	82	81	80	80	84	52			
Dec. 81	79	78	77	76	76	80	59			
May 81	81	80	80	80	80	81				
Flax—										
Oct. 225	223	221	216	214	214	226	195			
Dec. 218	216	215	210	207	207	218	184			
May 225	223	221	214	213	213	226				
Rye—										
Oct. 94	93	91	91	91	92	94	64			
Dec. 93	93	90	90	90	91	93	63			
May 98	97	95	95	95	96	97				

CASH WHEAT Aug. 4 to Aug. 9, inclusive

Aug.	4	5	6	7	8	9	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	149	146	147	149	149	148	151	108
2 N	143	139	139	142	141	140	144	103
3 N	141	137	137	140	139	138	142	101
4	133	130	130	132	132	131	133	91
5	124	121	121	123	123	122	125	82
6	112	109	109	111	111	110	113	75
Feed	102	99	99	99	99	98	103	64

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed August 7 as follows: October 8d higher at 11s 2½d; December 8d higher at 11s 1½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1½d higher at \$4.46½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October \$1.48½; December \$1.48½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.33½ to \$1.54½; No. 1 northern, \$1.31½ to \$1.37½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.36½ to \$1.52½; No. 2 northern, \$1.27½ to \$1.34½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.28½ to \$1.50½; No. 3 northern, \$1.25½ to \$1.31½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.30½ to \$1.37½; No. 1 hard, \$1.26½ to \$1.36½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.26½ to \$1.29½; No. 1 hard, \$1.24½ to \$1.27½. Durum—No. 1 amber durum, \$1.26½ to \$1.29½; No. 1 durum, \$1.24½ to \$1.25½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.25½ to \$1.27½; No. 2 durum, \$1.23½ to \$1.24½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.24½ to \$1.25½; No. 3 durum, \$1.21½ to \$1.23½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.10½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.08½ to \$1.09½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.07½ to \$1.08; No. 3 mixed, \$1.05½ to \$1.06½. Oats—No. 2 white, 49c to 49½c; No. 3 white, 48c to 49c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 81c to 83c; medium to good, 77c to 80c; lower grade, 68c to 76c. Rye—No. 2, 86c to 87c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.49½ to \$2.52½.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending August 8, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,400; hogs, 5,092; sheep, 807. Last week: Cattle, 5,521; hogs, 4,278; sheep, 766.

Owing to improved weather conditions in most sections in the West, the feed situation has shown a marked improvement and this is reflected in lighter receipts of feeder stock coming on this market. With lighter deliveries the cattle market has shown some improvement, there being quite a strong demand for really well finished butcher steers, also good dehorned feeder steers. Choice grain-fed butcher steers will bring up to 6½c, grass fed 4½c to 5½c, common butcher steers from 3c to 4c. Choice dehorned feeders 4½c to 4¾c, medium qualities 3½c to 4c. Plain and horned feeders continue slow and draggy at from 2½c to 3c. The calf market continues to show some improvement, top veals bringing up to 6½c, the majority around 4½c to 5c. Plain calves continue hard sellers at from 2c to 3c.

The hog market continues to show considerable strength, thick smooths at time of writing being quoted at 9c, with an odd load of fancy hogs at \$9.25 and a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select hogs.

The sheep and lamb market also continues steady to strong. Top lambs can be quoted at around 12½c, with medium qualities at from 10c to 11c. Light weight butcher sheep from 5c to 6c, medium qualities from 4c to 5c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.25 to \$6.50
Prime butcher steers	6.00 to 6.25
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders	2.75 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	1.50 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	2.50 to 3.50
Cutter cows	1.50 to 1.75
Bred stock cows	1.75 to 2.00
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	4.50 to 5.50
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 3.50

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CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts today totalled 345 cattle, 36 calves, 409 hogs and 20 sheep. Quotations: Butcher steers, choice, \$5.00 to \$5.25. Heifers, choice, \$4.00 to \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.35 to \$3.75.

TIME LEFT FOR SHIPPING WOOL

As we go to press, the Co-operative Wool Growers announce that their warehouses at Regina and Portage will take in wool till November 1. This arrangement has been necessitated by the backwardness of the season.

TURKEY MARKET PROSPECTS

The Co-operative Markets Branch, Regina, gives out the following with regard to prospective prices for turkeys in the coming fall.

From our own observations and from information received from crop correspondents, district representatives and producers, we have arrived at two conclusions with regard to the 1924 turkey crop.

1. The birds will be late in maturing.
2. There is a decrease of approximately 25 per cent. below last year's hatch.

In those districts where the grain crop is very light the indications are that poultry will be sold off early and at sacrifice prices. We urge producers not to rush their birds to market in an unprofitable condition thus allowing someone else to make the profit. Prices should rule reasonably high and an effort to hold the birds until the proper time should be worth while.

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HARDY NORTHERN QUEENS BY RETURN mail, gentle and prolific, untested Italian or Carni-olan. Italian, \$1.00; tested, \$2.00. Breeding queen, \$3.00. J. M. Vanstone, Wawanesa, Man. 30-5

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CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

Live Poultry Wanted

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Hens, over 5 1/2 lbs.	15c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	12-13c
Hens, under 4 lbs., in good condition.	10c
Roosters	8c
Broilers	Best Market Price
Turkey Hens, over 10 lbs.	15-16c
Turkeys, Old Gobblers	12c

Crates forwarded on request to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money Orders mailed promptly.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6 1/2 lbs. and over, extra fat	17-18c
Hens, 5 1/2 lbs. and over	15-16c
Underweight Hens paid for according to quality and weight.	
Turkeys, 9 to 14 lbs., No. 1 condition	12-14
Broilers	Highest Market Prices

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until August 25. Ship now while prices are good.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

Concerning Vacuum Tubes

Continued from Page 12

From this comparison we find that, when using a Myers D tube in place of a UV201-A, we require a different filament voltage, and consequently a different rheostat. In this case the remain-ing values happen to be the same, with the exception that no socket is required with the Myers tube.

In the column headed "Sockets" it will be noticed that some tubes use what is marked as a "standard" socket, while others use what is marked as a "special" socket. A standard socket, so called on account of it being used for the majority of tubes, will accommodate such tubes as the UV200, UV201, UV201-A, C300, C301, C301-A, WD-12, DV-2 and the DV-3. The UV199, C299, and the WD-11 tubes re-quire special sockets from those men-tioned above, while the N215A "pea-nut" tube uses a socket of its own. The Myers tube requires no socket. The "UV" and "C" tubes have exactly the same characteristics and can be interchanged without trouble.

In the next article we will further discuss radio parts and will deal with rheostats, sockets, grid leaks, and grid condensers, all of which play important parts in the vacuum tube circuit.

To Aid Greek Children

Frank Yeigh, the Canadian repre-sentative of the Save The Children Fund, has completed a tour of the prairie provinces in the interests of the pro-posed grain campaign for Greek refugee children, which was described in The Grain Growers' Guide of August 6.

Mr. Yeigh reports a most encouraging and sympathetic response by the vari-ous elevator, grain growers, United Farmers, Farmers' Union and other organizations, all of whom will help in making the appeal known. Hon. H. Greenfield, premier of Alberta, H. W. Wood, of Calgary, J. B. Musselman, of Regina, George Richards, of Regina, Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, are among the en-dorsers of the campaign, with C. W. Rowley, as honorary treasurer, at 305 Scott Block, Winnipeg. The head offices of the various organizations re-ferred to will assist in distributing the appeal posters and the elevator com-panies and managers will keep track of the donated grain without charge.

Mr. Yeigh has received an appeal from the Duke of Athol, president of the Save The Children Fund, that "the need of the refugees in Greece continues to be of appalling intensity."

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Pauleeny's Bobbed Hair

When Pauleeny came home with bobbed hair then my wife held a session of prayer, and she said, "Oh, my child, you look scary and wild, like a toper come in from a tear." And your quaint little, sweet little face looks portly and all out of place! Oh, it's awful alas it should now come to pass that you cover yourself with disgrace! When I was a girl in the East we were modest and simple at least, and we garbed neat and fair from our hose to our hair, in garments becoming and creased! My, back in those charming old days our hair was our pride and our praise, and we wore it as long as a holiday song, and we fixed it with ribbons and stays! All my lessons have failed, it appears, for the customs are so in arrears—Then her cheeks both turned red as she hung down her head and broke out in a torrent of tears! But myself, I was pleased, I declare, as I looked at Pauleeny's bobbed hair, and I whispered, "Don't mind; wife's upset, not unkind, and she'll like it tomorrow, I swear! Pauleeny, you've done the right thing, and I like it so well I could sing; all the girls whom I see have their hair short and free; it's as cute as a bug in the spring!" And just as I reckoned and said, when the first shock of horror had fled, then my wife said, "Oh, well, I must not aim to tell what Pauleeny shall do with her head!" In a week she was pleased as could be, and she said to the neighbors, "Oh, see! Our Pauleeny's a beauty with her hair bobbed so cute—it's the cutest hair-cut that I see! Do you think I'm too old and too grey to wear mine in the very same way? Mrs. Jonathan Page is exactly my age—I just think I will try it some day!"

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.60 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

HORSES

HORSES, CATTLE OR SEPARATORS WANTED in exchange for clear title land. O. Fitzmaurice, Viking, Alta. 32-2

CATTLE—Various

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY TUBERCULINE tested milch cows. Must be good milkers. Cash buyer. B. S. Holden, Indian Head, Sask. 32-5

Shorthorns

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN HEIFERS. Some beauties. Yearlings and matrons. Ideal for beef and milk. Come and see them or let me ship a heifer crated by express. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 32-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, THREE years old, good stock getter. Price \$100. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 29-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, ROAN, two years old. Price \$100. J. J. Smith, Eyebrow, Sask. 32-5

Herefords

FOR SALE—HEREFORDS, THREE PURE-BRED bull calves, \$40 each. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 31-3

SWINE—Various

Yorkshires

CHOICE YORKSHIRES, MARCH 8th LITTER, \$16 each, papers, \$1.00; year-old sow to farrow September 6th, \$30. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 30-5

YORKSHIRES—SACRIFICE SALE, GRAND champion stuff, both sex, all ages. L. B. McDonald, Patricia, Alta. 33-4

REAL YORKSHIRES, WEANLINGS, \$8.00; five months gilts, \$14; service age boars, \$15, six weeks free. Frank Hawkey, Aldrie, Alta. 33-4

YORKSHIRES, UNRELATED PAIRS, Sired by two imported boars. John R. Drever, Lipton, Sask. 33-2

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, 12 WEEKS, \$12, papers and crate free. Joseph Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 33-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, six weeks, also January farrowed pigs of both sex. Charles H. Spicer, Theodore, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, MAY pigs. Revill Bros., Cardale, Man. 32-2

Tamworths

TAMWORTH BOARS, UNIVERSITY STOCK, yearlings, \$30 and \$35; weanlings, \$10, papers included. W. H. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 31-5

FOR SALE—BACON-TYPE TAMWORTHS, sired by prize-winning, imported boar. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 30-5

Poland-Chinas

SELLING—POLAND-CHINAS, ALL AGES, eight weeks, \$7.00, papers extra. Also Hereford bull, sale or trade. A. B. Schneider, Findlater, Sask. 33-4

SELLING—POLAND-CHINAS, EIGHT WEEKS, \$8.00, papers extra. Year old sows with papers, \$30. Mrs. Kobel, Gull Lake, Sask. 29-5

Berkshires

REAL BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES

FOR years we have had the Champion Berkshire Herd of Western Canada at all the large exhibitions. Very special offerings now in weanling boars or unrelated trio's. Write for booklet and information.—**VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS LIMITED, VAUXHALL, ALBERTA.**

SHEEP

FOR SALE—SUFFOLK, SHROPSHIRE AND Southdown rams and ewes, high-class quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 33-6

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

REAL COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGISTERED, direct descendant of Clinker, world's champion, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; unregistered, \$10 and \$8.00. Get a good dog to drive the cattle. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 30-5

REGISTERED GREYHOUND PUPS—THE large kind, from fast and sure killers, \$15 each; unregistered, \$10 each. They are extra. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 30-5

BEFORE PURCHASING FOXES BE SURE TO get the best. See MacVicar, Canada West Silver Black Fox Co. Ltd., 345 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada. 31-13

FOXHOUND PUPS, PARENTS GOOD COYOTE trailers, \$9.00; two for \$15. Earl Ferster, Vanesti, Alta. 33-4

REGISTERED SILVER FOXES—PRIZE- winning strain. Buy the best. F. Seach, Ste. Rose, Man. 33-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SILVER-BLACK foxes, foundation stock prolific, average score, 92 points. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man. 33-2

WOLFHOUSES—PUPS, GRAY AND STAG, price \$5.00 each. Herb Hand, Virden, Man. 33-4

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, MALES, \$6.00; FE- males, \$4.00. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 32-3

CANARIES—DIRECT FROM BREEDER, F. W. Ricketta, 497 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 31-3

FOR SALE—GENUINE HUSKY PUPS, DR. B. A. Lennox, Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 32-2

POULTRY—Various

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE—WHITE WYAN- dottes and White Leghorns, vigorous, heavy-laying strains. Write for illustrated catalogue and price list. L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. 32-2

MARTIN'S DORCAS, WYANDOTTES, APRIL pullets, \$1.00. Box 177, Govan, Sask. 32-5

Plymouth Rocks

SELLING—EARLY MAY-HATCHED BARRED Rock pullets, 60 cents each, trap-nested dams, University sires. Frank Barnett, Star City, Sask. 33-2

POULTRY

Leghorns

ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG STRAIN, rht. teen-week chicks and yearling hens. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 33-2

Farm Lands for Sale

NEW MEXICO FARM LANDS

A NEW folder about the new state of New Mexico is now ready. This state is rich in natural resources: It has much to offer the man of vision and ambition to take advantage of opportunity. New Mexico has a delightful and invigorating climate, with fertile farm land in the valleys, supplied with an abundance of irrigation water, ensuring good crops. Also farm lands in the plains country for dry farming. All the leading varieties of fruits and vegetables of prime quality are successfully grown, as well as all the general farm crops. Alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat, because of good local markets and long favorable growing seasons. Agriculturally, New Mexico has much to offer. Let us mail you our descriptive folder about this great state.—C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 987 Ry. Exch., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICE

One of the finest and best located dairy and mixed farms in Saskatchewan. This section is situated close to Regina, in a beautiful natural park country, very convenient train connections with Regina. Soil, black sandy loam. About 200 acres under cultivation, 120 acres wheat, 35 acres oats, 10 acres barley, 5 acres corn, balance tame grass; more land can easily be broken, no crop failures, plenty of good water. Extra good and very complete buildings, worth over \$12,000. Price, including standing crop, \$25 acre; \$8,000 cash, balance on mortgage at 8 per cent. Information given by P. M. BREDT, EDENWOLD, SASK.

DAIRY FARM—OWING TO OWNER'S IL- lness, all 31-2-5W., immediately adjoining Morden, Man.; 300 acres under cultivation, balance hay, pasture and large grove of trees. Fenced and cross-fenced. Good water. Good dwelling house, barn, 50 x 80, and other buildings. Co-operative creamery and Experimental Farm at Morden. Suitable for 30 milk cows and hog, sheep and poultry raising on a large scale. Admirable for corn, grass, clover. Will sell to and back up party having clear outfit and his own help and considerable stock. Will take agreements or other securities on account. No objection to New Canadian. Would provide trench silo if desired. Immediate possession. Price \$20,000, including owner's share of crop. The Farmers' Trust Co., Winnipeg A9000, and Morden, Man. 30-5

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 1 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 27-5

RAW PRAIRIE FARM LANDS FOR SALE—WE have for immediate sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms, farm lands in the following desirable districts: St. Claude, Man.; Otterburne, Man.; Morris, Man.; McAuley, Man.; Beulah, Man.; Yellowknife, Sask.; Dubamel, Alta. Particulars supplied on application. Kilgour and Foster, Brandon, Man. 30-5

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE, WEST OF Edson, Alta., five miles from railway station; suitable for dairying and stock raising; springs and running water; home market for mixed farm products. Easy terms. Owner giving up on account of loss of eyesight. Write owner, R. Riddle, Edson, Alta.

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 22-9

12,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND, CLOSE TO Beatty and Ridgedale, in the Carrot River Valley, a district in which the crop never fails. Very easy terms to actual settlers. For map and price list, apply to Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 22-13

EQUIPPED FARM, FOUR MILES FROM TOWN, for sale or rent. J. S. Campbell, Parkbeg, Sask. 32-3

Farm Lands for Sale

400 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM WARREN AND high school, 27 miles from Winnipeg; seven-room house, two barns, hog house, garage and granaries; 30 acres bush around buildings, ten acres meadow, balance under plow. A fine farm home reasonably priced. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 32-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

QUARTER-SECTION, SEVEN MILES NORTH- west of Tofteld. Will exchange for car, improved city property or horses. Value fourteen hundred. For particulars apply R. W. Pincott, Tofteld, Alta. 32-3

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, WINNIPEG, have improved and unimproved farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Very easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 32-9

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 17

Farm Lands Wanted

FARMS WANTED—BY 800 BUYERS, SEND particulars. Co-operative Land Co., St. Louis, Mo. 23-1

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. De- scribe fully and state price. R. A. McNow, 375 Wilkinson Building, Omaha, Nebraska. 20-9

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 16-5

Farm Lands for Exchange

EXCHANGE—QUARTER-SECTION NEAR Brock, Sask., \$20 per acre, for Rumely threshing outfit. B. S. Holden, Indian Head, Sask. 32-5

MACHINERY and AUTOS

TEN THREE-BOTTOM POWER-LIFT COCK- shutt plows, brand new, \$100 each. One five-bottom independent beam power-lift Cockshutt plow, \$250. Five 15-27 Case tractors, 1920 model, \$550 each; two 1919 models, \$450 each. Five Case tractor plows, 12-20, \$500 each. One John Deere 24-in. steel brush breaker, also one Cockshutt, \$100 each. Thoroughly overhauled and in first-class condition. Canadian Agencies, National Trust Bldg., Winnipeg.

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

SELL YOUR USED TRACTORS, THRESHERS, and autos through us. We buy, sell or exchange them anywhere in Western Canada. Write us at once for listing blanks. Tractor and Thresher Co., 38 Twenty-third St., Saskatoon. Distributors in Northern Saskatchewan for Hart new model self-feeders, Hart weathers, Geo. White & Sons threshing machinery. Repairs for Happy Farmer and G.O. tractor.

CROWN GEARS, PINIONS, AXLES, DRIVE shafts, piston pins, rings, Timkin, new departure Hyatt bearings, bronze back, die cast bearings, Gabriel snubbers, Exide batteries, Ford circulating pumps, magneto and generator parts and repairs. Everything fully guaranteed. Write for prices. Young's Limited, Portage and Maryland, Winnipeg. 32-3

USED TRACTORS AND FARM MACHINERY— Titan, Case, Hart-Parr, all rebuilt, worn parts renewed. Large Minneapolis thresher engine, gas. Miscellaneous assortment of farm machinery from bankrupt estates. Full particulars upon application to W. S. Newton & Co., 50 Aikins Building, Winnipeg.

ARMSTRONG JETTING WELL MACHINE, seven-horse Stickney engine, good outfit tools, all in first-class shape, \$700. Emerson Brantingham 12-25 tractor, overhauled, A1 shape, \$500. 40-30 Gaar-Scott tractor, fair running order, \$800. Box 1, Macoun, Sask. 29-5

SELLING—30-60 OIL-PULL TRACTOR, 36-60 Rumely Ideal separator, mounted extension feeder, good drive belt, Stewart loader and equipped cook car. Snap for cash. Tractor priced separately. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 30-5

FOR SALE—GRAY TRACTOR AND FIVE- furrow Cockshutt plow, all in good condition; 36-60 Sawyer-Massey separator; repair parts for Flour City 30 H.P. tractor. W. McVicar, Otterburne, Man. 31-3

Western Farmers Have a Sweet Tooth

The Guide Will Sell All Your Honey For You

There are two big reasons why there is a strong demand in the farm homes of the West for Honey and other sweet things. The first is that very little fruit is raised, and secondly, the appetite craves for sweets in a cold climate. Our special Honey column is growing every year. Many of our advertisers have secured wonderful results. Here is one:

"I had great results from advertising, so much indeed that I had to turn over about 2,000 lbs. of orders to fellow beekeepers. Next fall, if I am in the business, I will be giving you my advertising again."—H. T. Black, Heathcote, Ont.

We did it for him—We can do it for you

August is the month when Honey advertisers begin to place their ad. in The Guide. We venture to say if you send us your ad. for an early issue you'll be completely sold out before the majority start. So do it now.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

MACHINERY and AUTOS

SELF-FEEDERS—A LANGDON HART STEEL feeder will keep your separator steadily fed to full capacity because it governs not by speed alone, but according to volume and condition of grain. 20 and 22-inch only. Special price, \$100. The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—15-BAR 40-64 REEVES SEPA- rator, equipped with new Ruth feeder, two sets of belts and one drive belt. This separator is in first-class condition and ready to thresh. Will sacrifice for cash. Apply Lohr Kane & Co., 31 Touraine Apts., Winnipeg, Man. 32-4

SELLING—36-60 GEORGE WHITE SEPA- rator, 25 H.P. Reeves engine, seven breaker bottom Cockshutt plows, cook car, sleeping car, water tank. E. J. Cooper, 60 Hall St. East, Moose Jaw. 29-4

USED ACCESSORIES AND AUTO PARTS FOR all makes of cars—wheels, gears, axles, tires, engines, transmissions, magnetos, carburetors, radiators, etc. Write us for prices. Winnipeg Auto Wreckers, 845 Main Street. 24-1

THRESHER BELT BARGAINS—NEW EN- dless canvas stitched drive belts, guaranteed 130 feet, eight inches, five ply, at \$75. Largest stock. All sizes and lengths. N. Smith Belting Works, 138 York St., Toronto. 33-9

FOR SALE—ONE FORD TRUCK, IN GOOD working order, full length hardwood body. Price \$200. Apply A. B. Rutherford, Secretary-Treasurer, Rural Municipality of Woodworth, Kenton, Man. 31-3

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES, magnetos, carburetors, gears, springs for every make car. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 733 Main Street, Winnipeg. 27-12

FOR SALE—WATERLOO STEAM THRESHING outfit, 25 H.P. engine, 36-36 separator, tender, caboose, tank pump, hose and wagon and 6-16-inch engine plow. Bargain, \$650. Auguste Demas, Morden, Man. 32-3

FOR SALE—25-BARREL MIDGET MARVEL flour mill, first-class running order, \$2,000. Complete with cleaner, elevators and gasoline engine. E. T. Cornell, LaVallee, Ont. 32-2

FOR SALE—REBUILT 15-30 PLOWMAN, 10-10 Titan and 12-25 Case tractors, three-bottom plows. Excellent condition. Sterling Engine Works, Water St., Winnipeg. 32-4

BEST OFFER TAKES PIONEER 30-40 (USED little), Little Giant 16-22, J.D. 3-B plow, two-ton truck, drill, discs, at Climax, Sask. Payton, 202 Humboldt Ave., Oakland, California. 29-9

WE HAVE FOR SALE USED TRACTORS AND threshers of almost every size and make. Write us for special prices. Tractor and Thresher Co., Saskatoon. 32-3

WANTED—NEW STYLE HIGH WHEEL Stewart sheaf loader in exchange for five-passenger automobile, good repair. R. Andrews, Macdonald, Man. 31-3

SELLING—IN FIRST-CLASS RUNNING order, 25 horse-power Fairbanks gasoline engine, portable. Price \$250. Isaac Hunter, Pettapiece, Man. 31-3

FOR SALE—24-46 DECKER SEPARATOR, complete with belts, and 22 H.P. Cushman engine, all in good shape. Price \$600. Box 175, Nokomis, Sask. 33-4

SELLING—24-46 SEPARATOR AND DRIVE belt, \$500, or steam outfit, 25 separator and 15 H.P. engine with tanks, \$600, or trade for gas tractor. John Lindsay, Togo, Sask. 32-3

SELLING—12-24 WATERLOO BOY, RUN FOUR years; Favorite separator, Garden City feeder, always inside, \$800. Also Wallis K. tractor, first-class condition. Box 86, Avonlea, Sask. 32-3

FOR SALE—20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR, 28-48 Rumely separator, five-furrow plow. Apply T. P. Cleator, 9541-102 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. 33-3

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 36-60, good order; also Stewart sheaf loader. Will take part stock in exchange. A. McVicar, Otterburne, Man. 32-2

26 H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM ENGINE, 40-62 Case separator, in good running order, \$300. Jas. Vrabetz, Box 125, Esterhazy, Sask. 32-3

WANTED—USED HEADER, IN GOOD CON- dition. Give price and particulars. O. H. Zeller, Pennant, Sask. 32-3

SELLING—SELF-FEEDER COMPLETE FOR 20 or 22-inch separator, 50 dollars cash. Carl Bergstrom, Stockholm, Sask. 33-3

SELL OR TRADE—STANLEY JONES COM- bination threshing outfit, for team heavy mares, stock, etc. E. J. Davis, Truxas, Sask. 33-3

20-40 CASE TRACTOR, GOOD CONDITION, cylinders rebored, \$425 cash and \$425 December 1, 1924. Fred Smith, Carstairs, Alta. 32-3

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FLY-WHEEL for 10-20 I.H.C. Mogul tractor. Must be free from flaw. A. B. McLean, Foam Lake, Sask. 31-3

SELLING—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, GOOD condition. Price \$300. George Bishop, Carleton Place, Ont. 31-3

WILL SACRIFICE RUMELY OIL-PULL, 30-40; Avery separator, 36-60; stock loader. Clarence H. Church, Box 728, Moose Jaw, Sask. 32-4

WANTED—40-INCH SEPARATOR, IN GOOD repair. State make and description, age and price. Box 77, Carnduff, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—25-45 SAWYER-MASSEY GAS tractor, good condition. Cash price, \$300. Burdette Bros., Foxwarren, Man. 33-3

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, 65 H.P. Case steam engine, 32-56 Avery separator, also 22-40 Avery separator. Box 115, Strone, Alta. 31-3

BELTS—VULCANIZED, NO STITCHES, 1700 yards. Work guaranteed. Wilson, 1709 3rd St., Regina. 31-3

SELLING, CHEAP—WELL DRILL WITH tools, also Mansfield water tender. Frank E. McNulty, Elphinstone, Man. 31-3

SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR, WITH Oliver plows complete, quick detachable bottoms. \$1195. Box 15, Hindlacs, Alta. 31-3

SELLING—STANLEY JONES COMBINATION threshing outfit, feeder and blower, practically new, \$300. F. Gutchenritter, Phippen, Sask. 31-3

WANTED—24-INCH SEPARATOR, STATE particulars first letter. J. Thompson, Saskatchewan. 32-4

WANTED—28-INCH SEPARATOR, STATE make, condition, etc. J. M. Craig, Belbeek, Sask. 31-3

DRIVE BELTS REPAIRED AND SPLICED, Curtis Tire Service, 490 Portage, Winnipeg. 31-3

SELLING—GOOD WATERLOO SEPARATOR, 24-inch. Foster, 907 Ave. C (N.), Saskatoon. 23-3

\$400—A 10-20 I.H.C. TRACTOR AND A BELT City separator, 23-56. W. Smith, Kilman, Alta. 31-3